THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 8 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2318.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Bombay, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this fifth day of March, in the fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ફકુચ•તથા•
ખબર•કીઆંથી•જહેર•ફકુચજે•શ્રી•મુમબઇ
ની•જુડીકેટર•ની•થુપરીમ•કોરટ•આગલ•
•બેશશે•જે•ઠકાંણે•ફોરટ•ભરેચ•તેજ•
•મબઇનાં•ફોટમધે•મંગમવાર
• ભી•મારચ•ચાલતા•
•ાક ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલે•પોહોરનાં
•
•ગા•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદ
•શશંન•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતા
•નઆવ•ની•શલા•બેશશે•શાશાકે•જે•કો
•આંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુન•અથવા•બાં
કોણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચી
આ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•કરેક•બીજી
તકશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તેકનો•તેઆવ•છાડે•
અને•કું•શરીક•ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપુચજે
જેકોઇ•આંણશનો•ટંટો•કરઆ•ચોરી•કરઆ•
ખુન•કરઆ•તરકત•કરઆ•કરએક•કંકજ•બીજી
તકશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તે•આંણશ•પોતાનો•
મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શાકુ•જે•દાકડો•ઉપર•છા
પેલોછે•તે•દાકડે•તથા•ઉપર•છાપેલા•ઠકાંણે•
તાંકાં•તેકનાં•ચુવાકી•અગાર•શાકેદી•આપે•
અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•આંણશો•ફોર
ટનાં•ફોકમ•વગાર•ફોરટમાંથી•બાએ•નકી—
તારીખ ૫ મી • મારચ•તથા•અંગારજેનાં•
પાદશાક•ઉકીઅમ•ચોથાનુ•વરશ•ચોથું •
જે—એલ—ફીલીપશ
શ રી ક•

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th MARCH, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. in the *Girls' School-room*, BYCULLA.

The RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF CLARE has consented to take the Chair.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY next, 9th MARCH, inst., in the Forenoon, THE ANNUAL SERMON in aid of the FUNDS of the SOCIETY will be preached by the REVD. W. K. FLETCHER, M. A.

Divine Service will commence at 11 *o'clock, A. M.*

FOR SALE

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 8th March, 1834.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

W. MAINWARING begs leave to announce to the European Community of Bombay and of Western India generally, that he has made arrangements for opening on the 17th instant, in Rampart Row, a Boarding and Day School for English and Classical Instruction,

He contemplates the formation of a Seminary that will afford a sound unexceptionable education, and qualify young Gentlemen for the Universities and the learned and liberal professions; thus removing a principal, and in many cases the sole cause of the existing practice of sending youth to England at a very tender age.

To parents in the middle walks of life, this institution will prove of the utmost importance and usefulness, and Mr. M. will spare no exertion in rendering it worthy of their warmest patronage, by placing within their reach the attainment of every wish that relates to the education of their sons,

Relying on the advantages of a Collegiate education, and on his experience as a Tutor in families and Schools in England, and as Head Master of the Native Education Society's Central School in Bombay, Mr. M. presumes to hope, that by persevering and exclusive attention to his School, judicious cultivation of the minds of his pupils, and solicitous care of their health, he will obtain, and continue to possess, the confidence and support of all Parents and Guardians on this side of the Peninsula, who are desirous of securing a solid and useful education for their Children and Wards.

The ordinary course of instruction will comprise Reading, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, the Mathematics, Geography, the use of Globes, History, &c. with the study of the best modern school Books in literature, and the various sciences.

Mr. M. will himself teach the Latin and Greek Classics, and will provide competent Instructors in the languages of this country, of Persia, and Arabia, in French, Music, Drawing, Dancing, &c., if desired.

Major Powell, Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, will be happy to answer enquiries as to the respectability of Mr. M's connexions, character, and education; and references can be given to other gentlemen of the highest ranks, as to his general qualifications.

TERMS.

Boarders (the ordinary course of instruction included.)
Up to 9 years of age, Rupees 30 per mensem.
From 9 to 12 ..... „ 35
Above 12 ..... „ 40
Half Boarders..... „ 10 in addition to the charge for Tuition.

DAY SCHOLARS.

(For the Ordinary School Course.)
Below 12 years of age Rs. 10.
Above 12 do. do. do... 15.

EXTRAS.

Latin and Greek Rs. 5 each.
French, Drawing, &c. &c. the lowest rates at which masters may be procured.
* Medical Attendance, 1½ | Stationery 1 " "
Washing and mending apparel 1½ | Hair Cutting. " " 5
N. B. Each boarder should come provided with 2 doz. Suits of clothes, 1 doz. towels, a small Cot complete, a knife, fork, and Silver dessert and tea spoon.

* A Medical Gentleman's attendance is already secured to the school.

IN THE FORT.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES ONLY,

MRS. FREDERICK MARTINNANT, being desirous to obtain a few Pupils, solicits the favour of the Patronage of her Friends, and the Society of Bombay, and the Interior, to intrust her with the care and Education of their young families.

Mrs. Frederick Martinnant will feel highly honoured and indebted to all Parents who will confide in her such a charge; and will consider it not only a duty, but a happiness, to promote every desire that the Parent's anxiety deems indispensable.

Mrs. Frederick Martinnant has been previously engaged in the Tuition of Young Ladies. The instruction which she imparted at that time was chiefly in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic. Mrs. F. M. also gave instruction on the Piano Forte, and Vocal Music.

MRS. F. M'S. TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, under ten years of age. Rs. 35
For do. do above do..... 40
For Daily Scholars, under ten years of age..... 10
For do. above do..... 15

EXTRA.

Piano Forte Music....Rs. 10 0 00 French....Rs. 6 0 00
Vocal Do..... 5 0 00 Washing..... 2 2 00

☞ Each Pupil is requested to furnish herself with a Knife, Fork, and Spoon; Bed, Washing Towels, and Bed Furniture.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE, FOR THE USE OF H. M. 4TH (Q. O.) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders, (post paid) for the supply of TEA, SUGAR, AND COFFEE for the Regiment for a period of twelve months, commencing 1st day of April, 1834, and ending on 31st day of March, 1835, will be received by the Regimental, Quarter Master, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 18th day of the present month (March). Each Tender to specify the Rates at which the following Articles can be furnished, and to be accompanied by samples—carriage paid.

Black Tea ..... Per lb.
Green Tea ..... Per lb.
Brown Sugar (soft) Per lb.
Coffee (raw)..... Per lb.

The above to be delivered at Kirkee, from time to time, in such quantities, as may be required, free of carriage, packing, and all other expenses, and to be at the risk of the Contractor until their arrival.

The amount of one months' consumption will be retained in hand as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

Average daily consumption—Tea 15 to 16lbs., Sugar 88 to 89lbs., and Coffee 7 to 8lbs.

Kirkee, 5th March, 1834.

TURF MEETING.

A meeting of the Friends of the Turf is requested at the Race Stand, on Tuesday next, the 11th. instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES MANT,—*Sec. B. T.*

Byculla, 8th March.

NOTICE.

THAT in conformity with a regulation signed by twelve members of the Byculla Club, a special General Meeting of the members will be held at the Club House, on Saturday the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of considering two Propositions as treating the framing of new Regulations to the half yearly general meeting.

Club House, 5th March, [illegible]

ON Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a varied assortment of recently imported Goods, consisting of,—Gig and Phaeton axles, Stanhope and Grasshopper Springs, Stump joints, Chandelier Drops and Spangles, sets of Carriage and Buggy Harness, Paper Bonnets, Rich broad Gilt moulding for Picture Frames, or Ornamental work, Painter's Brushes, Longcloths, Blankets in pairs, Jean, Kegs of Ox Tongues, and Pigs ditto, recently imported; various articles of Furniture, &c.

AT NOON,

A powerful Chestnut Horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, a very handsome Arab Galloway, well calculated to carry a Lady, a Bengal built Shigram with Horse and Harness complete, and any other Cattle, Carriages, &c. that may offer.

At 4 P. M. they will put up for sale, on the Esplanade, north of the Church Gate, a suite of Tents in very good order, consisting of

A large sized Field Officer's Tent, lined with chintz.
A do. do. Bechoba.
Two small do.
Two Rowties.
One Necessary Tent.

Nesbit Lane, 8th March, 1834.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 17th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at his House at Mazagon, the Handsome Modern Household Furniture, &c. of JOHN BAX, Esq. consisting of Glass, Queen's Ware and Porcelain, Calcutta made Mahogany and Toon Wood Tables, and Chairs, 6 Light Lustres, Book Cases, Wall Shades with Gilt Brackets, Cheval Glass, set of Dining Tables for 22 persons, Sideboard, Mirzapoor Carpet, Bengal Mats, Plants, &c. &c. &c.

Full particulars will appear in Catalogues, to be published on Friday, the 14th Instant, upon which day the property will be open to public inspection, from 10 A. M., until 6 P. M. and continue so every successive day until the day of sale.

Nesbit Lane, 8th March, 1834.

SALE by auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 11th instant, will put up for public ouctry, and dispose of chiefly without reserve, the undermentioned goods, viz:—An extensive Assortment of Glass-ware (cut and plain) large and small Bull's Eyes, Wine, Claret, Liqueur and Champaigne Glasses, Tumblers, Goblets, Quart and Pint Decanters, Butter and Sugar Pots, Hooka Bottoms, Hanging and Cabin Lamps, spare shades, Oil Burners, Hock Glasses, Table Shades, Finger Cups, &c. &c. Plated Cruet and Liquor Frames, Table Pedestals with engraved and plain shades, Pickle stands, brass sliding Candlesticks, Bronzed Argand Lamps, a few Berkley and Pine Cheeses, lately imported, Cochin Candles, various Piece Goods, sundry Wines, Liquors, and about 40 Hogsheads of Barclay and Perkins' Beer, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable vehicles, saddle and draught Horses, and—if not sold before hand—3 Persian Greyhounds.

Forbes Street, 8th March, 1834.

COMMISSION Goods.—BECK AND CO. have lately had added to their stock of commission Goods, the undermentioned Goods of superior quality, viz:—English made Dress Coats and Jackets, fashionable silk Waistcoats, Grass Cloth, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Shoes, very handsome Dessert and Breakfast sets of Crockery ware, blue and black silk Camblets, Neckerchiefs, Braces, Travelling Bags, a great variety of children's toys, and various other articles.

Forbes Street, 8th March, 1834.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that P. VINCENT has been discharged from the Panwell Hotel for his bad conduct, and malversation in the accounts, and they are requested to address in future their letters to J. W. WARD, who is sole Proprietor, and who has the charge of the Hotel.

J. W. WARD.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, viz:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen
Port.....at Rs. 22 per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a* 12 "
Brandy.....at 15 *a* 18 "
Jamaica Rum, at 12 "
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs. 24 per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts, 18 per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer 6 "
Rum Shrub, in pints, 9 "

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 8th March., 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, Rupees 650.

All received direct from the Makers.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 8th March, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh arrival by the Ship *La France,* direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 8th March, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, COS CLARET.

THE undersigned have received a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor, a small quantity of which only now remains on hand. To be had at their Godowns at 25 Rs. per doz.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 8th March, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints..... " 14 per doz.
Port Wine,..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

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FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 35, in Meadow Street, recently vacated by H. F. OWEN, Esq. Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

—Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

8th March, 1834.

TO BE LET—The upper apartment of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

TO BE LET—The new built house of two Stories, situated near Washerman's tank, on the Esplanade, between the two Roads leading to the Fort. For Particulars apply to DINSHAW HORMAJEE, Dhunna Patell, on the same premises.

7th. March, 1834.

TO be Sold—A Bungalow belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq., on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with furniture, and immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

TO LET—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FUCKEROODEEN Vullud BALLA Sabasker, MEEYA MAHOMUD JAFFER BIN FUCKEROODEEN Sabasker, SHAIK EDROOSS FUCKROODEEN Sabasker, and SHAIK MAHOMUD BIN FUCKEROODEEN Sabasker, severally, MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants of Bombay, having agreed to mortgage their three Houses and four Ranges or Chauls, to MANOCKJEE MERWANJEE, FRAMJEE MERWANJEE, and DARASHA MERWANJEE, respectively, Parsees, Andaroos, Inhabitants of Bombay, containing one large House situated without the Town walls of Bombay, near the road leading to the Bombay Goal, standing on Fazendaree Ground, belonging to the Portuguese Church, assessed No. 77, and the other two houses and four Ranges or chauls, also situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, on NOWROJEE'S Hill, the two houses assessed Nos. 58 and 121, and the four chauls assessed as follows, Nos. 59, 60, 62 and 41.

If any persons have any claims, demands, mortgage or Inheritable rights, on the said above mentioned several houses and premises, they are requested to make known the same to the said MANOCKJEE MERWANJEE, FRAMJEE MERWANJEE, and DARASHA MERWANJEE, at their House in the Fort, in Gunbow street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, shall be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 8th. day of March, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર • કીઓ • આપીએ • એ • જે

ફખરુદ્દીન • વલદ • બાલા • શાબાશ • ઠર • તથા • મીઆં • મહમદ • જાફર • બીન • ફખરુદ્દીન • શાબાશ • ઠર • તથા • શેખ • જદ્દુશ • ફખરુદ્દીન • શાબાશ • ઠર • તથા • શેખ • મહમદ • બીન • ફખરુદ્દીન • શાબાશ • ઠર • એ • બધા • મુશલમાંનો • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • રેવેવાશી • ઓછે • તેઓએ • પોતાનાં • તરફ • થકેરો • તથા • ચાર • ચાલો • માંણેઠજી • મેકરવાંનજી • તથા • પરાંમજી • મેકરવાંનજી • તથા • દારાશા • મેકરવાંનજી • એ • બધે આકુઓ • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • રહેવાશી ઓછે • તેને • ગીરવી • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • શ્રી • ધુંબે — તે • તરફ • થકેરો મોનુ • થકેર • એક • શ્રી • બાકારકોટ • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • ની • જેલનાં • રહાતા • આગલચ્છે • તે • દેવલની • ૫૨ મંદારી • જમીન • કુપર છે • તે • કુપર • નંબર ૭૭ મોછે • તથા • બીજાં • થકેરો • તથા • ચેમાર • ચાલો • શ્રી • બાકારકોટ • નવરોજી • શેઠનાં • કુંગાર • કુપરછે • ને • બીજાં • થકેરનો • નંબર ૫૮ મો • તથા • તરીજા • થકેરનો • નંબર ૧૨૧ મો • તથા • ચેમાર • ચાલોના • નંબરો ૫૯ તથા ૬૦ તથા ૬૨ તથા ૪૧ મોછે *

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FOR SALE,

AT EDULJEE MANOCKJEE AND Co's., No. 28, Appollo street, the following choice wines and spirits of very superior quality, from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND Co. of London :—

Pale Sherry wine, Europe bottled.
Cogniac Brandy, ... do. . . . . do.
Hollands Geneva, ... do. . . . . do.
Apple Rum, ... do. . . . . do.
Whiskey, ... do. . . . . do.

Port wine in quarts and pints, and very superior Hock, Vintage 1822 ; also French and English Brandy in wood.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That Mody RUTTONJEE ROOPJEE, has agreed to purchase of Shaw BHANNABHOY ANNOOPRAM and MOTYRAM ANNOOPRAM, a piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring 9½ Katties or Sticks in breadth, and 7 in length, situate, lying, and being near Booleswer Pagoda, in the Oart called Pippulwaddy, formerly belonging to VITTULDASS KESSOORDASS Nowlackheah, without the Fort walls of Bombay. Any person or persons having claims, or demands, by way af Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to notify the same to Mody RUTTONJEE ROOPJEE, at his house, without the Fort, in the Sippee Chally, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that the property of the late SEWBHUT ROYALKER, situated within the Town Walls, in Bora Bazar Street, close to the Takoordar, is to be transferred to the name and title of his Paternal Grand-son MOROO GUNNESS; if any person or persons concerned in it do not make known the same to the Collector of Land Revenue within 14 days from the date hereof, they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 7th March, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 8th March, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No. 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, ... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Policies, ... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set, ... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, ... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island, ... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary, ... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act, ... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander ; sails fast, carries a Surgeon, and will leave Bombay in this month. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fast sailing Ship "CALEDONIA," 450 Tons, R. STROYAN, Commander, will leave Bombay on the 25th instant, has room for a few Passengers. Apply to DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 6th March, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE new First Class Coppered Ship, "WILLIAM RODGER," 500 Tons, is ready to receive cargo as such offers, and will proceed to Sea with every dispatch. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th March, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th February, 1834.

No. 103.—Major R. Gordon, inspecting engineer of Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence from his station from the 1st of April to the 1st of May next.

No. 104.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Neilgherries, granted to major J. Keith, deputy adjutaut general of the army, is cancelled from the 20th instant, the date of that officer's return to the presidency, from which date he has resumed his duties.

Bombay Castle, 28th February, 1834.

No. 105.—Lieutenant W. Purves, of the 9th regiment native infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of adjutant to that regiment, from the 12th instant, *vice* Skinner proceeded to Europe.

No. 106.—Captain George Jervis, inspecting engineer, Deccan, is permitted to visit the presidency on private affairs for ten days from the beginning of next month.

No. 107.—First native hospital assistant Francis Cabral, is attached to do duty under the surgeon in medical charge of the convalescent station on the Neelgherry Hills.

No. 108.—A division order issued by colonel J. Salter, under date the 7th instant, directing ensign J. Ash, of the 20th regiment native infantry, to take charge of the ordnance store department at Rajcote, during the absence of lieutenant Ash of the art illery, on duty, is confirmed.

No. 109.—Lieutenant R. Leach, of the engineers, is appointed second assistant to the superintending engineer at the presidency.

No. 110.—With reference to the general order No. 66, dated the 3d instant, announcing the retirement of surgeon Craw, late president of the medical board the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in signifying in general orders, his high opinion of the services of surgeon Craw, in the various situations in which he has been placed.

No. 111.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract from the resolutions of government, passed under date the 26th instant in the general department, be published in general orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to place the department of vaccination under this presideacy, on the same footing as other branches of the medical service, civil and military, and to make all veccinators of divisions and stations subject to the control of superintending surgeons of divisions.

All returns and reports usually sent direct to the medical board, are in future to be transmitted through the chaunel of the superintending officers, whose duty it will be to offer to the medical board, their opinion of the system and progress of vaccination at the stations under their control, and also of the efficiency of medical officers in charge, as well as of the native establishment.

Under the above arrangement the following disposition of the superintending control is made:—

The vaccinator of the N. W. division to be placed under the superintendence of the superintending surgeon stationed at Deesa.

The vaccinator of the N. E. division, as also the Concans, to be under the control of the superintending surgeon of the presidency division, unless when the former officer is employed in the S. D. of the Deccan, when he will be under the superintending surgeon of the latter division.

The vaccinator at the presidency, and of Surat city, to be also under the superintendence of the superintending surgeon of the presidency division.

The vaccinator at Dharwar to be under the control of the superinteuding surgeon of the southern division of the Deccan.

The divisional vaccinator in the Deccan, as also the vaccinator of the station of Poona, to be placed under the superintending surgeon of the northern division of the Deccan.

No. 112.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the judicial department, under date the 26th instant, to appoint assistant surgeon C. Graham, to be surgeon to the coroner, in succession to surgeon Smyttan.

Bombay Castle, 1st March, 1834.

No. 113.—The Right Honoroble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the operation of the general order of the 11th ultimo, (No. 90,) for the manufacture and supply of barrack furniture, be suspended until the 1st of July 1835, the date when the contract for barrack furniture concluded by the commissariat will expire.

No. 114.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint lieutenant J. Pope, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to be assistant to the commissariat officer in charge of the military bazar at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1834.

No. 115.—With reference to government general order 6th June 1833, No. 251, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the monthly indents by the magistrate of Poona, for articles required for the morning and evening gun in that city, being of a fixed nature, shall be exempted from the operation of that general order, and shall be regularly complied with in future, without being submitted for the sanction of government.

No. 116.—Senior unposted ensign Augustus Price, will take rank from the 21st ultimo, and is posted to the 4th regiment native infantry, *vice* Hodgson deceased.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1834.

Mr. R. C. Money, first assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days in December last, under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1834.

Mr. H. P. Malet, to be acting fourth assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. T. H. Baber, senior, to be collector of Rutnageeree.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. A. N. Shaw, acting deputy Persian secretary to government, to proceed to sea on sick certificate, with leave of absence until the 15th of May next, from the date of his embarkation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the leave granted on the 11th ultimo to Mr. Birdwood, acting assistant judge and session judge of the Concan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit captain John Crawford, I. N. to proceed on private affairs to Europe, and to resign the office of officiating superintendent of the Indian navy, from the date of his embarkation on board the Honorable Company's brig of war Tigris, proceeding to Cossier.

His Lordship in Council has much pleasure on this occasion in recording the high sense he entertains of captain Crawford's valuable services in the several situations, afloat and ashore, which during his long professional career he has filled, and especially in the important situation of officiating superintendent of the Indian navy, the duties of which he has discharged since January 1833, to the entire satisfaction of this government.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint commander Cogan, I. N. the senior officer at the presidency, to officiate as superintendent of the Indian navy, upon captain Crawford's embarkation.—Lieutenant Peters, I. N. to act as controller of the dock yards, for commander Cogan, and lieutenant Clendon, I. N. to act as assistant controller, for lieutenant Peters.

By order of the Right Hon. the Govr. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Head-Quarters Southern Division Army, Sholapoor. January 29th 1834.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Brigadier General Gilbert, deems it a duty (and a most pleasing one it is to his feelings) to express in division orders his unequivocal approbation of the appearance, discipline, and conduct of the Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Brooks.

To the vigilant superintendance of that officer, his unwearied zeal, and unremitted exertion, is mainly attributable the high state of efficiency it exhibits, and it is most satisfactory to the Brigadier General to find, that in the execution of his various and important duties, Colonel Brooks has met with the prompt and cordial support of commanding officers of Corps to which he is so justly entitled.

To Colonel Brooks therefore, and the Force under his command, separately and collectively, the Brigadier General offers his warmest thanks for the gratification they have afforded him, and he assures them that in his report to the higher authorities, he will not fail to speak of the Sholapoor Brigade in terms of the strongest commendation.

By Qrder,
C. F. HART,
Major, eDpy. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army. for A. A. Genl.

BARODA COURSE.

MAIDEN RACES FOR 1835.

Guzerat Amateur Cup.

A Cup value 150 £. the rest in specie for all Arab horses that never started ; one 2 miles. 8st. 7lbs. To be run in 4 minutes 10 seconds or go to the next year on the same terms to be run on the Baroda course first day next meeting.

Subscriptions will be admitted at not less than Rupees 300 till the first of June, after which it is closed. No subscriptions transferrable, and the horses named to be bona fide the property of subscribers.

Already Subscribed 3,550 Rupees.

A Sweepstakes of 200 Rupees P. P. with 500 Rupees added from the Fund for all Arab horses that have never started. 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. To be closed on the first of July 1834. Already four Subscribers.

A Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees P. P. with 300 Rupees to be added from the Fund for all Arabs that have never won ; heats one mile and a half and a distance. 8st. 7lbs. To be closed on the first of July 1834. Already five subscribers.

The Baroda Cup of 1,000 Rs. by Subscriptions of not less than 50 Rupees ; for all maidens of the meeting ; heats 2 miles. 8st. 7lbs. Winners to carry 7lbs. extra. The surplus in specie. Non Subscribers 300 Rupees. To be closed the first of July 1834.

Already fifteen Subscribers.

T. BAILIE,
Baroda, 1st March, 1834. *Secretary.*

BOMBAY STEAM FUND.

Amount of subscription already advertised . . . . . Rs. 84,734 8

CANTON.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. . . . .

Total . . . .

VESSELS EXPECTED TO . . .

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	
Ospray	7th or 8th Mar.	Port Glasgow	Direct
Corra Nelly	9th or 10th do.	Bordeaux . .	St Helena
Tigris	10th Ditto . . .	Suez	
Huron	10th or 20th do.	Liverpool . .	
Duncan Gibb . . .	20th ditto	London	
Caledonia	25th ditto	Liverpool . .	
Columbia	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto	
Emma	15th Ditto	Madras	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	134	135
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class, ...	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class, ...	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class, ...	107	108
Second five per cent Loan	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan	110	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	107
Bills on Madras 30 days	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight	1 1 8	19 1 10
Spanish dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each		17

HIGH WATER TABLE.—8TH MARCH 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	9 49	10 09
Sunday	10 42	11 15
Monday	11 33	11 51
Tuesday	11 56	0 02
Wednesday	0 19	0 37
Thursday	0 54	1 12
Friday	1 32	1 52

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. J. F. Pottinger, 17th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

Capt. Simpson, 17th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
Major Bellasis, E. I. V. C., from Severndroog.
Lieut. Russell, 11th Regt., from Dhoolia.
Lieut. Jacob, 19th N. I., from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Molony, Nizam's Horse, to Mominabad.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson, Major of Brigade, to Deesa.
Ensign E. W. Agar, 3d Regt. N. I., to Belgaum.
Lieut. James, 35th M. N. I., to Bangalore.
Surgeon John Lamb, M. D, to Cannanore.
Lieut Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I., to England.
Capt. Thornton, 19th Regt. N. I., to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Dharwar, on the 28th of February last., the Lady of Archibald Spens. Esq of the C. S., of a son.

DEATH,

At Hursole, on the 23rd February, Archibald, son of Lieut. A. Woodburn, 25th Regt. N. I., aged 6 weeks and 2 days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 3d. Ship Hormusjee Bomanjee, William Mackenzie, Master, from China. Macoa 10th., Singapoor 22d., Malacca 24th January, and Tellicherry 16th February.

Passengers—12 Parsee Merchants, 10 servants, 3 Moormen, 2 Arabs, and 11 Convicts.

March 4th. Ship Eliza Stewart, Robert Millar Master, from Greenock, 29th October.

Do. Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master, from Liverpool 18th October.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Passenger.—Mr. Payne.

DEPARTURE.

Do 6th. Arab Ship Attit Rahimon, Hajee Ahmed Naiquedah, to the Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora,
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR, Tigris.
FREE TRADERS,.....Columbia, Huron, William Rodgers, Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, Eliza Stewart, Caledonia and Ospray.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Hanackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix and Hormusjee Bomanjee
FRENCH SHIP.—Corra Nelly.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, and Santa Anna.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, for Siam.
Attetoor Rahimon, for Penang.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 8 MARCH, 1834.

We have been requested to state that the packets by the H. C. Brig. *Tigris*, which sails on Monday for Cosseir, will be closed at 9, instead of 11 o'clock, A. M. as notified in the last *Government Gazette*.

Another fire, we regret to say, broke out on Wednesday night, and destroyed three houses in the native town.—It is extraordinary, after having been so long without an occurrence of the kind, that no less than four fires should have taken place here in the space of a fortnight.

Since our extra paper on Tuesday, we have received a file of London papers up to the 23d of October, and a copy of the *Glasgow Courier* of the 26th of that month.—The former of these, although it enables us to make several interesting extracts below, affords no later news than we have already published. The latter, however, which is a day later than any paper we had previously received, contains an account of an important battle between the two armies in Portugal.—It appears that on the 10th of October the troops of Don Pedro in Lisbon made a sortie, the result of which, after some very hard fighting, was that the Miguelites were forced to abandon their Camp, Artillery, and Hospital, and retreat to the distance of four leagues from the city. On the following day the action recommenced, and was kept up on the 12th, when the vessel which brought an account of it sailed from the Tagus.

The loss on both sides was variously estimated, but nothing positive was known on the subject. That it was very considerable however is evident, as no less than 700 wounded were carried into Lisbon while the action lasted.—This therefore is the most severe affair of the kind that has taken place during the whole of the present protracted struggle in Portugal. What its immediate effect will be does not seem to have been known in England; but it was generally thought that it could not fail eventually to prove most disastrous to the Miguelites.

The news from Spain appears upon the whole to have been favorable up to the period of the very last accounts. The army generally had declared in favor of the Infant Queen, and this circumstance notwithstanding the breaking out of insurrections in various parts of the country in favor of the Carlists, it was thought would exercise a decisive influence upon the question of the succession.—The French Government was understood to have expressed a strong inclination to interfere in Spanish affairs by sending a force to support the Regent, but had been induced by representations on the part of Great Britain to abandon such an attempt, and had contented itself with placing a large army of observation in the south of France.

The only other foreign news which the late papers communicate relates to Holland. The affairs of that country seem to be in a more prosperous state than they have been for some time.—The King addressed the States General on the 21st of October; and his speech was of so conciliatory a nature with regard to the Belgian question, that the hopes previously entertained of its speedy settlement were considered almost certain of being realized.

The domestic news from England is of little importance. The attention of Ministers was called to the combinations which were being formed in the metropolis and neighbourhood, to resist the payment of assessed taxes, but no steps as yet have been taken to put a stop to them.—In the money market capitalists were looking forward to the immense loans which the English and French Governments were about to raise; amounting on the part of the former to no less than 20 millions sterling, and on that of the latter to a sum almost equal. This circumstance, as might be expected has led to a considerable depression in the funds, which were down to 86¾ on the 23d of October.

For further particulars we must refer our readers to the extracts we have made below; among which an interesting account of the present state of the Cotton trade of Great Britain will be found, together with some most extraordinary disclosures regarding the present system of conveying convicts to the penal settlements, which appear to have attracted very general attention.

MADRAS.

[illegible] shews strong [illegible] ration of force [illegible] consum- [illegible] ems [illegible] r all

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

The following letter has been received from Captain Back (being the first since he left Montreal, where he may be said to have commenced his undertaking), and is now published for the information of the numerous friends and subscribers to his expedition:

"Norway-house, Jack River, June 19, 1833.

"My dear M.—I wrote to you last (I think) from Montreal; since which I am happy to inform you my progress has been unimpeded by accident, though attended with more expense than is was possible to foresee. On arriving at the Sault St. Marie (I love the name), which we effected 10 days earlier than the light canoe of the last season, we were informed that there was such a deficiency of provisions in the Indian country, that it would be necessary to take a supply at once as far as Lake Winnipeg. This obliged me to purchase another canoe, to get across Lake Superior, and from that establishment I received the two north canoes prepared for the expedition by the Company.

"We arrived at Fort Alexander on the 6th of June, which, for heavy canoes, is considered as being remarkably quick, the despatch canoe from Montreal having only got there one day earlier. The letters that you and I saw at the Hudson's Bay House in December last, together with others of mine to Governor Simpson, were in that canoe, and consequently but a short time before me. I had thus to apprehend that the arrangements relating to the expedition could not have been completed from the want of the necessary information; and therefore the importance of seeing the Governor myself was evident, and on the 10th of June I had that pleasure at Fort Alexander. I then heard that the supplies were nearly all at Cumberland-house; but as we could not by any exertion procure the men required for the expedition at Montreal, it was necessary for me to come to this port to complete their number. And now I am sorry to say we are obliged to pay very high wages; besides which I have lost full 300 miles by this delay, unavoidable in itself.

"It is the opinion of the senior gentlemen here, then, that the only method we can adopt to get my two large heavy boats to a wintering ground is for me to go on in a light canoe myself, and find out the exact situation and the best route to the Thlooee-cho, which I hope to do by the time the boats arrive at the Athabasca, where there shall be a guide to conduct them to me. Now, my dear friend, though I must do this to insure my operations next year, yet it will swell our expenses to more than I contemplated, and you cannot conceive how feverish I am at the thought of getting beyond the 7,000*l*., for it is certain this sum will scarcely carry us to the three years, whereas an additional 1,000*l*., would be amply sufficient. Pray see, then, what can be done, and make me quiet about this.

"I am now in the midst of bustle and annoyance—hiring and persuading men to go. I shall write again by the ship. On this occasion you are the only person in England to whom I purpose writing; therefore make my kind regards to all my friends, and especially to those who have been active and are interested in our good cause.

"Yours ever, "GEORGE BACK.

"King is very amiable, and will make a good voyageur."

LORD DURHAM.

The Earl of Durham has caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the editor of the *Durham Advertiser*, for the insertion of the following paragraph in that paper.

"The Earl and Countess of Durham who have arrived at Lambton Castle, took a drive in that neighbourhood a few days ago: when having occasion to pass through the village of Philadephia, their progress was somewhat impeded by a number of pitmen who had assembled to witness a game at quoits, having unintentionally stopped the way. The noble Earl as a "*Liberal*.', could not brook this insult; and in the excess of his anger, he loudly vociferated from the carriage-window "I will not again suffer this interruption; the village shall be removed;" and that this was not an unmeaning threat is proved by the subsequent fact of his Lordship having as we are informed, actually given orders to sweep the devoted village from off the face of the earth!"

The *Durham Chronicle* says, in reference to this story that the whole is a mere fabrication.

"Lady Durham has not been driving through Philadelphia with Lord Durham. Neither has his Lordship been in a close carriage at that place. He and Mr. Hedworth Lambton drove through it one day, on their way from Houghton-le-Spring; and the only individual they spoke to or saw (for there happened to be quoit-players), was a person who addressed them in a civil manner, and informed them that a train of waggons was just coming up the rail way which they were about to cross!"

There can be no doubt that the paragraph in the *Advertiser* has a direct tendency to render Lord Durham odious—to hold him up to popular contempt and hatred, in his immediate neighbourhood and elsewhere; the statements contained in it are moreover, utterly false; is is therefore a libel, beyond all question, in the eye of the law. Whether a verdict of guilty he obtained against the defendent, very much depends upon the temper of the Jury before whom he is tried. But Lord Durham has no choice; he has taken the only course which will lead to his exculpation, and prove the falsehood of the libel. His Lordship has written the following letter to his solicitor; which shows that he makes the right distinction between a full and free discussion of his *public* acts, and wanton misrepresentations of his *private* conduct.

"*Lambton Castle*, 10*th Oct*., 1833.

"Sir—I perceive that a systematic attempt is making in the Tory press to libel and calumniate me, by imputing to me, in private life, words which I never uttered, and actions which I never committed. I am determined to bring the question at once to an issue, and ascertain whether the law of the country authorizes these base and cowardly proceedings. Of the fullest and freest discussion of my public conduct I never will complain, nor should I notice any comment, however unjust, on what I really do or say in private life; but I cannot submit to the continued publication of that series, not merely of misrepresentations, but of actual falsehoods, with which I have been for some months assailed. You will, therefore be pleased to institute legal proceedings against the editor of the *Durham Advertiser*, for his libel on me, in his paper of last week, the whole of which is utterly false.

"Your obedient servant,

"DURHAM."

Greenock Advertiser, Oct. 24.

ADVANCEMENT AND MERIT.

(From Blackwood's Magazine,)

There is something abhorrent from every sentiment in man's breast to see, as we too often do, imbecility advanced to high places by the mere accident of high birth. But how our hearts warm within us to behold the base-born, if in Britain we may use the word, by virtue of their own irresistible energies, taking precedence, rightful and gladly-granted, of the blood of Kings! Yet we have heard it whispered, insinuated, surmised, spoken, vociferated, howled, and roared in a voice of small-beer-souring thunder, that Church and State, Army and Navy, are all officered by the influence of the Back-stairs—that, few or none but blockheads, by means of brass only mount from the bar which they have disturbed to that bench which they disgrace; and that mankind entrust the cure of all diseases their flesh is heir to, to the exclusive care of every here and there a handful of old women. Whether overstocked or not, 'twould be hard to say, but all professions are full, from that of peer to that of beggar. To live is the most many of us can do. Why then complain? Men should not complain when it is their duty as men to work. Silence need not be sullen—but better sullenness than all this outrageous outcry, as if words the winds scatter were to drop into the soil and grow up grain. Processions! is this a time for full grown men in holiday shows to play the part of children? If they desire advancement let them, like their betters, turn to and work. All men worth mentioning in this country belong to the working-classes. What seated Thurlew, and Wedderburn, and Scott, and Erskine, and Gifford and Copley, and Brougham on the woolsack? Work. What made Wellington? For seven years war all over Spain, and, finally, at Waterloo—work—bloody and glorious work. Yet still the patriot cry is of sinecures. Let the few sluggards that possess but cannot enjoy them, doze away on them till sinecures and sinecurists drop in to the dust. Shall such creatures disturb the equanimity of the magnanimous working-classes of England? True to themselves in life's great relations, they need not grudge for a little while longer, the paupers a few paltry pence out of their earnings, for they know a sure and silent death-blow has been struck against that order of things by the sense of the land, and that all who receive wages must henceforth work.—*Ibid*.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE DESPOTS.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The object of anxiety for all parties at the present moment is Portugal. A few shufflers pretend they care nothing about it; but they are nobody. The Tories are dying that the tyrant should succeed; the other side are anxious that it should at all events be somebody else. It would be curious to know how far, from the highest inclusive, the plot extended, for sending Miguel to do what he did; for that there was a plot—that it was known, settled, and understood, at the time the life-guards were turning out before the spring of absolutism in England and orders inditing for the troops on the other shore to aid—is what the conduct of party men since has demonstrated as clearly as anything short of Euclid. The postponing the recognition—which, after success, must inevitably have come in time—was a necessary stipulation. But it was all *amantium iræ*, the bye-play of two lovers that quarrel on the stage to deceive old square-toes; there has been none of the wrath that would have attended a real dupery. The great good of the thing has been the unmasking. Time was, that the statesmen had half persuaded the public, that they were only men who wanted to be more careful than their neighbours; cautious by habit, conservative by principle. By this affair of Portugal and its filaments in other countries, they have been made to produce themselves as the supporters of "civil and religious tyranny all over the world." It matters not what be the religion, so there is a priest to domineer. It signifies not where is the tyranny; the one thing needful is that there be absolute power. Can any point in any struggle the British people have ever gone through for their political privileges, be shown where they would not have been in the ranks of the enemy? The inference is clear; they must be wrought out of existence like the Jacobites. A regular attack must be kept up upon the places where the nits grow; and in the next generation, the species will be extinct. In the meantime it is clear, a bolder course must be taken in respect of union with what is liberal in Europe. What did the whigs do in 1688, and afterwards? Did they play at bo-peep with the tyranny of the day, and send pious men to be delighted with the way it said its prayers? Not that general war is the thing to be forced; the enemy would have made one long ago, if he had not been afraid, and things are going on much faster without. But the legitimates just now are a nettle there is no occasion to be tender handed with.—*Atlas, Oct*. 13.

FAILURES IN INDIA.

TIMES.—It cannot fail to be observed, that, several of the most wealthy partners in the Indian houses, and other houses, which have recently been declared insolvent, have retired, taking with them large fortunes out of their respective concerns—it deserves investigation whether the firms were perfectly solvent at the time of the retirement of these fortunate capitalists, otherwise they might be made to refund to the general creditors that capital they had withdrawn. Even though this were not the case, we have another observation to make, which ought to supply a caution to the public. A mercantile firm is often like the ship of Delos. It is supplied with new partners as the old die off or retire, and continues to transact business under the same name, while all its materials are changed: but the public should not be misled by mere denominations or forms; they should carefully examine the materials of the construction at each successive renewal, and continue to withdraw their confidence according to its strength or weakness. If they see a partner, with a large capital, retiring from the house, they should watch how his place, or rather how his money, is supplied; and unless, to use our former illustration, they find the new plank as good as the old, they ought not to embark their fortune or their funds on board of the leaky or decaying vessel.—*Atlas, Oct*. 13.

ATLAS.—OCTOBER, 13.

The death of the King of Spain opens a new field of speculation in European politics. How far the party of Don Carlos may venture to push its fortunes during the minority of the young Princess Isabella, is, perhaps, a subject of less interest than the curious coincidence of her accession to the throne just as the infant Queen, Donna Maria, has assumed the sceptre of Lisbon. Here we have in Spain and Portugal—the strongholds of bigotry and intolerance—two young Queens; while in England—God long preserve our venerable monarch!—the next in succession is the Princess Victoria whose age is about the same as that of her Portuguese contemporary. We need not look very deeply into history for a multitude of proofs of the fact, that minorities and regencies always make room for revolutions; and that it is during such periods of delegation of the royal trust, that the struggles of opinion become most violent. It is in this point of view that the coincidence to which we have drawn attention must be considered with anxiety. The advance of liberal doctrines on the continent has been rapid and irrisistible within the last few years, and we may, without much hesitation, risk a prophecy upon the final results of the approaching regencies in Spain and Portugal. If the party of the movement be true to themselves, and take advantage of all the favourable circumstances that may arise in the interval of minority, there can hardly be any doubt but that the issue will prove of the utmost importance to the cause of rational liberty. The existence of two such factions as those that will linger in both countries in the interest of Don Carlos and Don Miguel, ought to operate as an incentive to action. The very resistance which the heads of the liberal party will be likely to encounter, must have the effect of exciting them to energetic measures, and it may be expected that, before either of the young Queens shall have arrived at womanhood, both governments will become impressed with the paramount necessity of relaxing those principles of despotism upon which they have been hitherto conducted.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel's cause is considered hopeless by the most intelligent persons; especially by individuals of military skill who have arrived from Lisbon. The fortifications are in the highest order. One officer, with whom we have communicated, expresses great surprise that so few British officers have gone out to witness a sight so gratifying to men bred to the art of war.

Don Pedro's army amounts to 22,500 men within the lines of Lisbon. He has a disposable force at Peniche of 2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry and artillery. This is the force which captured Obidos, and which is now said to be advancing on Torres Vedras. At Oporto there are about 7,000 men, troops of the line and volunteers, who have opposed to them about 7,000 on the north and south sides of the river. Miguel's forces before Lisbon do not exceed 14,000 men. Elvas, which remains with him, is well garrisoned; and he has also some troops and guerillas in the Alemtejo, which is laying waste the province.

The Usurper's army, before Lisbon, in concentrated in the villages of Luminar, Campo Grande, and in the vicinity. His troops, especially of the line, were strongly suspected to be disaffected.

Little doubt was entertained that as soon as Don Pedro's army took the field, deserters would multiply, and that, at all events the attack on Miguelite army would be successful.

Santarem is said to be the position to which Miguel is most likely to retreat in the first instance. Should he not be able to hold it, Abrantes will probably be his next destination, connecting his right wing with his troops at Tras-os-Montes, and communicating on his left with Alemtejo and Algarves. His last resource will be the strong fortress of Elvas.

The news of the King of Spain's death had only been made known at Lisbon a short time before the Salmander sailed. There are various rumours as to Don Carlos in circulation. It was generally believed that he was at Thomar, five or six leagues from Lisbon, on the 5th of October.

No desertion whatever had taken place from Don Pedro's army.

The Lord of the Isles and George IV. steamers had been condemned at Lisbon.

Five or six hundred men, raised by Major Keppel, are on their way to Oporto in the Fulminense, an armed ship of Don Pedro, and another vessel which sailed some time ago from the river. The Manlius transport, belonging to Don Pedro, is on the voyage from Dover to Lisbon with 480 Belgian soldiers.

We are glad to hear that the Regiment of Queen's Royal Irish Grenadiers has greatly distinguished itself. This battalion, raised by Colonel Cotter, killed at Oporto, is now commanded by Major Anthony, whose services in the Peninsular war and at the battle of Waterloo, are well known. This regiment is so effective that it might

rank with any troops in the British service in point of discipline.

We have every reason to believe that the reported change of Ministry at Lisbon is not at all likely to take place, and that, on the contrary, the best understanding prevails between Don Pedro and his present Ministers.—*Courier, October* 18.

ATTACK BY THE QUEEN'S TROOPS ON THE MIGUELITE FORCES. RETREAT OF THE LATTER.

The Pike schooner, Lieutenant, Brooking, yesterday arrived at Plymouth, after a very stormy passage, from Lisbon, which she left on the 13th instant. She brings intelligence, that, on the morning of the 10th, the Queen's troops, commanded by the Duke of Braganza in person, attacked the enemy, and, after a severe action, forced them to retreat, when the assailants took possession of Lumiar, four English miles from Lisbon, where they passed the night. The enemy remained about a mile and a half in advance. On the 11th, the enemy continued to retreat, and were twice driven by the Queen's troops from positions on hilly ground, where they attempted to make a stand. The first part of the enemy was at Loiros, seven or eight miles from Lisbon, near which they made an attack on the Queen's forces, in order to dislodge them from a hill, which they had injudiciously allowed them to occupy. The enemy were repulsed in this attack. The firing continued till sunset; the Queen's forces being successful to the end of the day. We have made inquiry in the best informed quarters, and have merely learned, in addition to the information already afforded, that Dom Miguel's army was, on 12th inst., continuing its retreat towards Santarem, a fortified town on the top of a hill about fifty miles north-east from Lisbon. The loss in the engagements on the 10th and 11th is variously given. Some accounts state that of Miguel at 2,000, others at 3,000. The loss in the Queen's army is not mentioned with accuracy. Probably all that was known correctly when the Pike sailed was, that 700 wounded had arrived at Lisbon. Miguel's forces have, it is obvious, fought better than we were led by late accounts to expect; but there seems no reason to doubt, that, forced to retreat to a strong position, where they must be harrassed by the daily increasing army of the Queen, they must submit at no distant period, and an end be put to the miserable state of warfare at present existing in Portugal.—*Courier, Oct.* 23.

(From the Private Correspondent of the Courier.)

Lisbon, October 12.

"At length Dom Pedro has taken the field, and driven Miguel from before Lisbon. On the 10th instant, at ten o'clock, the troops marched out in four columns, Saldanha commanding the left, and Villa Flor the right.—The pickets were soon driven in, and hot firing began from the houses, in which the Miguelites were protected by trenches, &c.; but as the forts began to play on them, they were soon obliged to abandon them, and retreated to Bom Fica, Bampo Grande, &c., when they brought their field pieces into action, and checked the progress of Pedro's party. A hot firing was kept up till dark, generally to the advantage of Pedro, but on the left, at two o'clock they were obliged to retreat about a mile and a half, where they held their ground till 4 o'clock, and then again advanced. In the morning the Miguelites made a sharp attack, on a hill near Bom Fica, on which there were four windmills, and after very hot work carried it, but after being in possession of it for one hour, they were driven from it by a superior force with great loss, leaving twenty-five prisoners, some of whom afterwards escaped. Early in the day the Irish brigade suffered dreadfully, owing to the 3d Cacadores, with which they were advancing, giving way, and falling back on them; out of about two hundred they lost between seventy and eighty, but fortunately no officers. Dom Pedro, who was in view, commended them much for the coolness with which they received the charge, and sent Sir John Doyle to rally the Cacadores and lead them on to recover their position, which they effected. Miguel's troops stood the fire better than was expected; but ultimately were obliged to retreat, and left Pedro in possession of Lumiar, where his troops passed the night, and Miguel's about a mile and a half in advance.

"Yesterday morning there was some skirmishing. As the Miguelities were retreating to Loiros, twice they thought to make a stand on some hills, but were driven from them, and did not halt till they got to Loiros; the Pedroites followed close in the rear and took up a good position on a hill to their left. When too late the Miguelites saw their error, in allowing them to get possession of the hill, and made a bold attack on them about four o'clock, but were driven back. The firing continued till sun-set, and Pedro had decidedly the advantage, though his artillery had not come up till late. It is expected that the attack will be followed up today, and Pedro's men are in high spirits and confident of success. He has about 15,000 men with him, and a good park of artillery, but few cavalry. Miguel's force cannot be much greater; but his cavalry is much more numerous. Pedro is hourly expecting three thousand men, who are advancing from Peniche to attack Miguel in the rear, which they hope will decide the business. On the 10th instant they were expected by twelve o'clock but have not yet appeared. In calculating they may not have allowed for the bad roads, which must impede their march. As to the loss on each side, it would be difficult to state it. No doubt it was very severe with both. Near 700 wounded have already been brought into the city; how many of them may be Miguelities I cannot say. They left all the wounded behind and Pedro gave strict orders that they should be well attended. The Miguelites cleared all before them as they passed along. The country people seem to have gone along with them as their houses are quite deserted. Where Miguel may direct his course if this day goes against him, is uncertain; but I think it likely that he will retreat to Santarem. There he might hold out for some time, if supplies do not fail. He still has got the country people on his side, and may give some trouble.

"The mail is to close at noon, so I must post this before I can hear for certain what the Miguelites may do to-day. A person, who left the army at two o'clock a. m., told me it was then thought they were about returning to Cabica de Montechica, which is six leagues from this. I will send a letter with the latest intelligence, to your Correspondent at Falmouth. The *Lisbon Chronicle* of yesterday gave a short account of the engagement, but it was too favourable. Miguel's party fought well, and at three o'clock, many thought Pedro should retreat within the lines when they lost ground on the left; but on the right they were more fortunate, and the day was gained gloriously. The Lisbon volunteers fought well; about 12,000 men in all were engaged. Dom Pedro was moving about wherever his presence was required: no exertion was wanting on his part. As I have witnessed the whole affair from the beginning, you may depend on this account being correct. Cornet Pool, of the Lancers, was killed yesterday morning: he is the only English officer who has suffered as yet. A few of the Portuguese fell; amongst the rest, Colonel Torres of the 6th infantry. I hear now some cannon at a distance, so it is likely they have again engaged. Loiros is four leagues from this. In my next I will send you the particulars as to the loss. As far as I can judge from walking over the ground where the hottest work was, the number killed was not in proportion to the wounded." *Ibid.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY A DISTINGUISHED PERSON IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED WITH THE SUIT OF DOM PEDRO.

Lisbon, Oct. 12.

On the 10th the Emperor ordered the troops to leave the lines in three columns of attack, and after five hours' fighting, the enemy lost all their positions and nine pieces of cannon of heavy metal; they began their retreat by the road to Lumiar. General Count Saldanha attacked the right by the roads to Bemfica and Telheira, and the Duke of Terceira the left by Amixieira. Dom Miguel fled from the Palace of Lumiar, leaving all the carriages and what he had taken from the Patriarchal and Aguda Palace, and *even his toilet!* The Emperor remained in the lines, and the two Marshals bivouacked in the strong positions the enemy occupied. On the 11th, at one o'clock, the enemy commenced retreating from the village of St. Andriao towards Loures, and our army following them. At 10, his Imperial Majesty was at the Palace of Lumiar, and went to Loures, where there were two attacks—one at two o'clock, and the other at five. Very heavy firing from artillery, and repeated charges of cavalry. Their object was to protect their retreat, which they effected with great loss by the longest road through Tojal to Santarem, not being able to get by Sacavem, as the gallant Napier had sent up 500 men, in two brigs, and ten gun-boats. (These gun-boats, if necessary, can be sent up to Santarem.) Thus the whole of the *termo* of Lisbon is free as far as Obidos and Peniche. There was a Council of State to-day, and it was determined that our army should pursue the enemy, and all the heavy baggage is moving. The Emperor again left us early this morning to join the army. It being his birth-day, merely the regular salutes were fired, and the gala day was transferred. It is impossible to state with accuracy the loss of the enemy. It is calculated at upwards of 3,000. Ours was also very severe—between 5 and 600. The Colonel of the 6th Infantry (Torres) was killed, and two Lieutenant-Colonels wounded, and a very large proportion of Officers of all ranks. We have taken a great many prisoners, and many officers and men are coming over to us. Miguel left his wounded and sick in the hospitals, in a most abandoned state, but Dom Pedro has taken the greatest care of them, and ordered the dead to be buried.

His Majesty's ship Pike arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening; she left Lisbon on the 12th., and Oporto on the 15th. She had couriers from Lisbon and Madrid on board, and, according to her instructions, she delivered her despatches immediately to the Port Admiral. It is supposed that they are of the greatest importance. We have Lisbon papers to the 13th inst., the very important contents of which will be found elsewhere. It appears that on the 10th instant the troops of Dom Pedro made a sortie, the result of which was that, after hard fighting during the whole day, the Miguelites were at midnight compelled to abandon their camp of 7,000 men, leaving behind them their artillery, baggage, hospital, &c. On the 11th the Pedroites pursued them, and some fighting took place, in which, according to the Lisbon papers, the losses of Dom Miguel amounted to 1000 men, and that of their antagonists to 400. On the 12th the Pedroites were about to follow up their advantage. Due allowance must, of course, be made for the quarter whence we receive this intelligence: but if it be in any considerable degree to be depended upon, it is most disastrous to the cause of Dom Miguel. We have, however, no news from his party, who would, perhaps, set matters in a different light; but it must be confessed that the affairs of Portugal are daily beginning to attract less interest, in comparison with what is going forward in the adjacent kingdom. In the Lisbon papers, which we have quoted, we find the death of King Ferdinand officially announced, and it is stated in them that orders have been sent to the frontier provinces of Spain, directing that if Don Carlos should attempt to enter any of them, he is to be treated as a rebel. The Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Portugal, M. Cadron, is to be in that country—we have not heard at whose instance. We have no intelligence whatever as to the movements of Don Carlos himself, nor can we tell where either he or Marshal Bourmont is at present. Private accounts state, that the fighting continued on the 12th, and was not expected to terminate until the 14th. According to some letters of high authority, which we have seen, the Pedroites have lost a far greater number of men than they acknowledge. One letter computes their loss at 1200. Several English have been killed. The advantage to Donna Maria is computed at from ten to twelve miles of country.—*Standard, October* 23.

RUSSIA.

A pamphlet of rather a novel character has been sent to us; it is an appeal to the press,—from whom or what? we shall be asked. Why, from the Autocrat of all the Russias, who, in the person of some one of his official servants, has actually employed at last a different instrument from the bayonet as a mediator between His Imperial Majesty and the rest of the human species. Now, this composition, entitled *Russia as it is*, though smacking largely of the flavour of its Muscovite origin, being at once parasitical, boastful, insolent, and grotesque; is, it cannot be denied, an homage to the public opinion of Great Britain—an index on the part of Russia of improved civilization, and as such deserving of temperate and merciful treatment. We leave unnoticed some arrogant nonsense about the prodigious power of the EMPEROR, as we do some hypocritical and disgusting rubbish in the nature of panegyric upon the EMPEROR'S "humanity!" towards Poland. But altogether, for a first attempt at utterance through any organ but the muzzle of a musket, this Russian discourse is not an unfavourable sympton of what may come hereafter. Our quotation finishes with an apostrophe to the "forbearance, benevolence, tolerance, and greatness of soul which have distinguished the Monarchs of Russia," which seems, to us at least, a *very original* passage:—

"The Russian nation is divided into five classes, each class possessing rights and privileges according to their rank.

"1st Class—The nobles: composed of princes, counts, barons, and gentlemen, all styled *divorian-nee* or noblemen, who are entitled to buy or sell lands with peasants attached to them. The only distinctions amongst the nobles are ranks and titles; in all other respects they are equal. All the children of noblemen enjoy the same title as their parents, there being no established law of primogeniture in Russia. At the death of the father, the law gives his widow one seventh part of all his immoveable property, such as lands, houses, peasants, &c., and one-fourth part of all the personal or moveable estate. After the widow's claims are satisfied, the daughters each take a fourteenth part; the residue is then equally divided amongst the sons.* A free man, not born of noble parents, must obtain the rank of lieutenant in the military service, or major in the civil service, before he is accounted noble; but if he be born of noble parents, though he should be a common soldier, he may enjoy the rank and privileges of a nobleman. No nobleman, however high his rank, can treat his peasants cruelly or extort illegal labour and taxes from them with impunity! For high crimes and misdemeanors he is as much amenable to the laws as the vassal. He is, however, exempted from corporal punishment, and must be tried by his peers. After being degraded by a court of his peers, the common court passes sentence upon him of exile to Siberia, either to colonize and work the ground as a peasant, or else to hard labour in the mines for life. High treason is the only crime in Russia punishable with death, and that very seldom. In every province the nobles elect their own marshals who are in fact their representatives and are empowered to settle all affairs between them and the Government. Each district chooses a marshal, and the province elects a marshal-in-chief, who resides at the capital town, in order to be near the governor and other local authorities, with whom he can more freely communicate. The nobles have the right of meeting together, and forming an assembly, for the purpose of deliberating on all affairs of importance. They choose a president from among themselves, and they have also the right of petitioning the Emperor, through the governor of the province. In those assemblies they elect their own judges for the courts of justice, as well as the justices of the peace. They have also the right of petitioning the high senate, and are permitted to collect and employ funds for the encouragement and advancement of all useful objects without control, and are not amenable to any court of justice. There is a register kept by them of the names of all the nobles of the province, and they are bound to pay a certain tax to assist the service of the post, and to keep the roads in good repair. Should any of those assemblies address a petition to the high senate that is illegal, or, in other words, contrary to the existing laws of the empire, they are liable to a fine of 200 roubles. The empire is divided into about 50 provinces, each possessing a population of from 300,000 to 1,200,000 souls. A civil governor, with a vice-governor, are appointed to preside over each province; and some two or three provinces have general or military governors. In every province there is an executive council, composed of two counsellors, an assessor, &c., of which the governor is the president. They are named by the high senate, as likewise an advocate, called in Russia a procuror. This last-named officer possesses the right of examining, whenever he pleases, all the acts of the Government of the province, as well as those of the police, to oppose illegal proceedings, to protest against them, and prevent their execution. Whenever his interference is disregarded he sends his protest direct to the high senate. The procuror, being independent of the authorities of the province, and responsible only to the Minister of justice and the Senate, is a strong check against partiality and undue influence, in cases of dispute amongst the citizens, or in criminal causes where power and riches attempt to interfere or prevent the regular course of justice. That these checks should sometimes fail, in Russia, is not surprising, since there is no country of the globe where riches do not exercise occasionally undue and mischievous influence. In England, a rich man will carry a suit into Chancery, and tire down a poorer adversary, or exhaust his finances, and oblige him to quit the field. When only the mere expense is taken into consideration, lawsuits cost much less in Russia than any other country of Europe, Prussia excepted, where there is the strictest regard paid to justice, and causes are decided with a activity and vigilance truly exemplary. But to proceed with my subject. There is a civil and criminal court in every province. The president, and two assessors of the criminal court, are elected by the nobles, and the counsellors are appointed by the senate. Each province is divided into from seven to twelve districts, every district having its court of justice composed of a judge and two or three assessors chosen by the nobles, and one or two elected by the citizens. There is also a court of administration, for the property of widows and orphans of noblemen, whose president is the marshal of the district, and consists of a district judge and two counsellors. The justice of a peace of the district likewise has his court; he is appointed by the nobles, but his two assessors are elected by the Crown peasants. In every town there is a police master, appointed by the Government, who has also his petty court of justice, where causes are decided verbally; besides the magistracy, composed of a magistrate and two burgomasters, chosen from amongst and elected by the citizens. This is a court of the first instance, where all causes and disputes are tried and decided, which arise amongst the citizens, or between them and the nobles. To it is always annexed an orphan's court, having a magisrtate and two counsellors, chosen from the members of the above-mentioned court. In every province there is also a court of equity, named in Russia a court of Conscience, consisting of a judge and two deputies, chosen by the nobles, two deputies appointed by the citizens, and two deputies elected by the peasants. The elections of the presidents of the higher courts, and the provincial marshals, must be confirmed by the Emperor. It is, therefore, customary for the nobility to elect two candidates, and the Emperor confirms one of them, whichever he pleases. All the officers elected must be confirmed by the Governor-General, and where there is no Governor-General, by the civil governor; but they are not authorized to reject the candidate offered to them, unless he be a man of bad character, whom the laws have already disqualified from ever serving in any public capacity. The elections are held every three years. When any one is dissatisfied with the decision of a court of the first instance, he appeals to a higher one, and so on, until he comes to the Senate: from thence the ultimate appeal is, through the privy council, to His Imperial Majesty. The Crown peasants, in their villages, elect their own *Starostas,** elders or head men, from amongst themselves, who act as magistrates. Petty disputes, &c., are always decided by them, with a great deal of justice and impartiality; so much so, that appeals are rarely made to higher tribunals, except when they involve some intricate law points or great criminality.

"2d Class.—Consists chiefly of merchants, who are divided into gilds or ranks, according to the amount of trading capital they exhibit for taxation. Those of the first gild declare a capital of 50,000 roubles, the second gild 20,000 roubles; the third gild 5,000 roubles, and so on. The merchants, citizens, and mechanics of every town, have their corporations, and elect their own magistrates. They have also a commercial court. They are not bound to give recruits from their own body, but to pay a certain sum to supply them to the Crown; and they pay no capitation tax, but so much per cent. on the amount of their declared capitals. The laws allow them to buy and hold lands, houses, &c., but not vessels. They can trade throughout the empire when provided with proper passports.

"3d Class.—The peasants. These are composed of Crown peasants, or free farmers and vassals. The free farmers, or Crown peasants, amount to about 50,000 or 60,000—men who have obtained their freedom by mutual agreement between them and their lords, and whose rights have been confirmed to them by the Crown. They occupy lands which have been given or sold to them, and of which they are the owners, having the power to sell or dispose of them in any way they think proper. A crown peasant pays no land-tax, nor any but a capitation tax, and he is subject to none but the public authorities of the province where he resides. Vassals cultivate the lands belonging to their lords, are attached to the glebe, and cannot be alienated from it. All descriptions of peasants are bound to furnish recruits; the free farmers do it by turns, and the vassals by the nomination of their starostas, with the consent of their lords. The law obliges every proprietor of vassals to furnish them with a sufficient quantity of land for their own use: they work three days for the lord, and three days for themselves. Others, by their own desire, are put upon Obrok,† as it is termed; that is, to pay the lord so much a-head per annum, instead of working for him. Those who have been taught a trade of any sort pay him a higher obrok than a mere cultivator, and he receives a passport to go and reside where he pleases. The peasants who become traders also pay a very high obrok; sometimes the lord takes out a gild for them, and they acquire large fortunes by commerce. Many lords permit all their vassals to pay obrok; then, should they cultivate any portion of land for him, he pays them for their labour, unless there should be an agreement made to the contrary, in consequence of the smallness of the obrok. The obrok, throughout Russia, generally speaking, is about 12 to 15 roubles per annum, and even on the best lands rarely exceeds 25 roubles a-head per annum,‡ including the Government taxes and all other expenses. Those who pay a higher obrok must be either mechanics, traders, or merchants, who have the means of acquiring money more easily than the cultivator of the soil. A peasant who has served as a soldier for 20 years then becomes a freeman, and is exempted from all sorts of taxation. Should he have conducted himself

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"* This must be understood to be the arrangement made by the law when the father dies intestate and where there is no entailed estate, which could not be alienated even by will, he can only dispose of what he has himself acquired, or inherited free of entail.

"* Amongst the peasants of many of the rich proprietors, with the consent of the lords, the same arrangements are frequently adopted, so that the lord of the soil, or his agent, takes no cognizance whatever of crimes or disputes, which are judged by the peasants themselves. The lord, or agent, is then only the exe[illegible] enforced.

"† A tax in mon[illegible]

"‡ Heads male[illegible] should wish to [illegible] to service[illegible] nishes [illegible] obrok.

with bravery and probity during his service, he retires with the rank of sergeant. If he chooses to prolong his service 12 years as sergeant, he then becomes an officer and a nobleman; he cannot, however, transmit the rights of nobility to his children, except to those born after he has been ennobled.

"4th Class are styled honourable citizens. These are artists, teachers, manufacturers, and various intermediate people, who possess acquirements above the vulgar, and who, by their talents, industry, and assiduity, may attain a higher rank. They are exempted from corporal punishment, and may transmit their rights to their posterity. In cases of crimes and misdemeanours, they must also be tried by their peers.

"5th Class.—The Clergy.—These are often made from the nobles, but generally speaking the sons of the clergy follow the profession of their fathers: the exceptions to this rule are mostly students of medicine. There are no tithes in Russia, the most insufferable and unpopular of all taxes! The clergy derive their principal support from the voluntary donations of their parishioners.* Every priest who does duty at a village church, receives as much land as is commonly allotted to two peasants or even more should he demand it, and the peasants frequently assist him to cultivate it. Indeed, throughout Russia, most of the landed proprietors allow a small salary to the priests who do duty in their villages. The clergy are certainly not sumptuously provided for, but they are, nevertheless, well furnished with all the necessaries of life, and the means to live comfortably. This dependence on their parishioners has the effect of making them more attentive to [illegible], and at the present day the character of a Russian pr[illegible]t has assumed a tone of respectability and piety not alway[illegible] with in older countries. This disposition the Russians, who [illegible] religious from feeling and principle, encourage, b[illegible]ying proper deference to those whose conduct [illegible]s distinguished by a rigid observance of good [illegible]orals and strict attention to the sacred duties of th[illegible]eir profession. The clergy who serve in the rem[illegible]ote parts of Siberia receive pay and rations of flour [illegible]rom the Government; indeed, I ought to say, from the Emperor's private purse. His Imperial Majesty having heard that the clergy of Kamschatka were extremely poor and unable to buy bread, immediately ordered them to be furnished with flour, and their salaries increased from his own funds—one of the strongest proofs of his paternal care; for in some of those distant places, the number of Russians are so few, it would be a sufficient pretext for a government less protective to refuse them a church establishment. But, to the honour and eternal glory of the Emperor be it said, that throughout his empire, wherever there are a handful of Christians collected together, there will you find a church, a clergyman, and all the consolatory associations of religion. In this, His Imperial Majesty has strictly fulfilled the words of the gospel, and has 'laid up for himself treasures in heaven, where moth and rust cannot corrupt, and where thieves cannot break through and steal.' As this is only a slight sketch of Russia, drawn to suit the impulse of the moment, I must deny myself the pleasure of giving my readers a number of very interesting details, which would swell my work beyond the limits I have marked out for it. I trust, however, they will have found thus far a sufficient number of facts to convince them, the Russian nation possesses rights, privileges, and immunities, incompatible with and repugnant to the principles of despotism. If it had been said that the Emperor of Russia is the most powerful sovereign of Europe, I should not attempt to deny it, because it is true, and because it is necessary that he should be exactly what he is, the monarch and the father of his people. The immense empire over which he reigns, compounded of various nations, several of whom have been conquered, but have always been left in the full enjoyment of their religion and their laws, united now under one head, certainly require the protecting arm of a firm government, and the mild and genial influence of a paternal one; both of which they have experienced, unaccompanied by any of those capricious traits of tyranny and oppression, which are the peculiar attributes of despotism.‡ The forbearance, the benevolence, the generosity, the tolerance, and the greatness of soul which have distinguished the Monarchs of Russia, are not less worthy of admiration than the conquests of their invincible armies!—*Times, October* 14.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

(From the Liverpool Standard of Tuesday.)

At a late hour last night we received, by the New-York packet ship Europe, Captain Maxwell, files of American papers to the 3d inst. They bring advices from Mexico to the 30th Augt.; and from Havanna to the 10th Sept.

"AUGUSTA, SEPT. 20.—COTTON.—The market still continues brisk, and a pretty large business has been doing for these few days past. Cotton sells readily from the waggons at 13¾ to 15 for prime; few lots have been sold at 15¼. The receipts continue heavy, and the stock keeps encreasing every day. If the article continues to come in at the rate it has done for some days past, the whole crop, or nearly all, will be in market before January."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—The Crops of Cotton and Sugar appear advantageously, and notwithstanding that the late rainy weather was quite prejudicial, they bid fair to be abundant and good.

The new crop comes in slowly; and some Cotton of good marks is on hand, but limited generally at 20 cents per lb. The sales of the week, as far as we have learned, are viz., 20 bales at 17½, 38 at 18, good, but none of it fine; also 42 at 18, and 68 at 18 cents per lb. round.—The news from the markets abroad has excited the planters; they look for high prices, and will no doubt, tenaciously stand out for their limits. At the present time there is little inquiry, and few buyers."

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 16.—The prospects for the growing crops of Cotton are not so favourable as they were a month back: the planters complain very much, and many of them say that they will not make more than two-thirds of what was calculated upon six weeks ago. The loss I don't think can be quite so great if we escape a gale; which is so common at this season.

Another account from Augusta, (Georgia.) Sept. 18.

"THE COTTON CROP.—The prospect of an exuberant cotton crop has materially changed in the last month.—The reports which now reach us, though they may be exaggerated speak with confidence of a diminished crop. This is attributed to the blighting effects of the late drought. It occurred at the worst possible season for the cotton plant. At its full maturity, logded with fruit, and and urging its organization to the full development of vegetable life, the want of a full supply of moisture must necessarily check its operation; and the diminished activity of its powers will be evidenced both in the lessened quantity and inferior quality of its product. In plain English, in consequence of the dry weather, the cotton plant has dropped its blossoms and young bolls, and it is, now too late for any occurrence such as a favourable season and a late fall to enable it fully to retrieve the injury."

"CHARLESTON, SEPT. 19.—One hundred bales Santee cotton, of the new crop, quality fair, arrived this Morning from the plantation of M. S. Thomson. it is held at 17 cents."

By the New York packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Hackstaff, we *(Liverpool Standard)* have received files of papers from that city to the 25th September; we had previously received accounts one day latter by the John Wells. We have also Montreal papers to the 20th September, but they do not contain much matter of interest.

At the date of these accounts, the harvest, with few exceptions, was housed in the two provinces of Canada, and the neighbouring portions of the United States. It appears that in the provinces, the crops had generally proved very good; though in some districts the India Corn had partially failed. In Upper Canada there seems to have been the most favourable results, and in many forms the produce averaged over the whole surface forty bushels of wheat an acre. From the United States the Crops are generally represented as being abundant in the northern western, and south-western states; and in Ohio and Illinois unusual crops have been housed. In the latter the quantity of wheat is said to be "prodigious;" and it is thought "that the entire produce will be at least twice what it ever was in Illinois in the most favourable seasons." In some of the southern states there is a deficiency; but it is computed that the abundant produce of the western states will easily supply that deficiency; and "that the harvest of the United States generally will be more than an average."—*Glasgow Courier, October* 26.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

We have received a highly interesting letter and statement relating to the condition of female convicts on the passage to Botany-bay. Both are from a person of strict veracity, who was present on the beach of Boulogne during the dreadful shipwreck of the Amphitrite, on the last day of August, who displayed the most active benevolence on that occasion, and who, on inquiring from two of the three surviving seamen into the general treatment and circumstances of the 112 unfortunate women and children that had perished so fearfully in the sight of thousands, obtained from the boatswain, OWEN, an intelligent and well-disposed man, some facts which appear to us to merit the grave attention of whatever public department is responsible for the due arrangement of our convict ships, and for the moral welfare of the prisoners.

It is assuredly a first principle of humanity and justice that no offenders against the law should receive through any indirect or undefined visitation, a weightier chastisement than that which the judge awards them. If a boy be convicted of a trifling misdemeanour, let him undergo imprisonment when so ordained, but let him not, under the name of *correction*, be condemned to a life of incurable guilt, ending almost of necessity in some extreme and ignominious punishment, by being plunged into compulsory association with the most depraved and hardened and infamous of the human species. So if men, but more especially if women, and more than all if girls,—nay, female infants of 12 or 13 years of age, be transported for offences not apparently the results of inveterate practice, or in their nature and incidents of the deepest dye—as, *ex. gr.*, for carrying off a mother-of-pearl fish, used as a counter at cards; or for picking up a handkerchief that had been dropped, value 1*s.*; or for running away with some eatable when hungry,—if we say, it be judged right that very youthful female culprits should be banished to the other side of the globe for such transgressions, let the authorities of the state be content with strictly executing the judicial sentence, but let them, in the name of all that is just and merciful, not superadd the most grievous of all punishments—namely, that of destroying the mind of the young offender, and so saturating the child's whole being with depravity, as to cut off every hope of her future purification. The utmost care ought to be taken, that in the execution of the penal law the legal punishment declared from the bench should in no degree be *aggravated* by the mode or circumstances of the execution. Yet if the sketch which our correspondent presents to us, of the terrible intermixture of heinous with slight offenders on board that fated vessel to which it applies, be equally true of all ships of the same description, what a mass of unredeemed iniquity and barbarity has the British Legislature to answer for every year! When we see that young and inexperienced females, in whom the virtuous sensibilities are obviously not yet extinct, although they may in some moment of sudden temptation have subjected themselves to the stern rebuke of justice—when such young persons are linked inseparably with old, inveterate, desperate, and incurable malefactors—confined in the apartment with them—nay, forced into the same loathsome bed, what can be thought of such arrangements, but that they have been purposely designed to convert, as against the most venial class of offenders, a sentence of transportation to a colony into one far more vindictive and awful than death upon the gallows? If there be any glimmering of reason in the deportation of transgressing members of the community to New Holland in *its present* condition, it must be with a view to their thenceforth becoming useful and valuable citizens of the country to which they are transferred. We can understand, therefore, why a course of salutary restraint and instruction should be imposed upon the youthful convicts, as a fitting preparation for the new career on which they are to enter, but we are yet to learn how any man can justify the employment towards these yet recoverable culprits of means by which they must inevitably be made more wicked—by which they must be precluded from every chance of re-established reputation, or of an admission on any footing but one common to them with the most vile and abandoned of womankind into the distant world to which they have been exiled. One powerful improvement in the administration of the criminal laws—perhaps the most important which modern benevolence and wisdom have effected—is that of classifying offenders, of separating the unripe from the consummate criminal, and relieving the former from at least the moral *certainty* of deterioration. This great office of political and Christian duty has, we blush to acknowledge, been discharged by other nations with far more signal energy and success than amongst ourselves. In the United States, and in some parts of Germany, the classification of prisoners has been an object of the most anxious watchfulness. In few parts of the United Kingdom are traces of any such active wisdom to be found—in the treatment of our transported convicts never, save only in so far as that separate ships have been provided for male and female criminals. But ought not the shades of guilt to be considered a ground of discrimination to the full as imperative as any furnished by the sex of the convicts? Read the statement from Boulogne, and it will be seen that the poor heart-broken Welch girl, the three young women who had offended the police of Worcester, and the *unoffending* children of many of the convicts, were one and all exposed to the foul and poisonous contamination of the gang of elderly Scotch desperadoes, averaging more than 40 years of villainy, and to that of the perennial denizens of Newgate! Now, what can such management be called but a wilful destruction of whatever was recoverable among the erring, or capable of salvation among the innocent, on board that fatestricken vessel? We are aware of the extreme practical difficulty of separating every profligate individual amongst 100 women convicts from all intercourse with the crew of the ship; but women thoroughly abandoned are well known to exceed in depravity the worst of male transgressors. It is the exposure of the least guilty of the females themselves to an unrestrained and promiscuous—indeed to a compulsive—communication with the most hardened malefactresses, that every thinking person must deplore and condemn, as the sure extinction of every hope of restoring the former to virtue. The necessary and only effectual expedient would be, to class the ships as well as the offenders, and to send the younger and less vitiated convicts in separate vessels, under the care of approved female teachers, superintended by a clergyman of exemplary character, and with paramount authority in all that concerned the moral discipline and treatment of those unfortunate beings.

Thus only could a guarantee equivalent to that of distinct wards in a prison on shore be secured, and a reasonable possibility be attained of recalling the lost sheep to the fold of civilization and society. These suggestions we throw out only as deserving to be examined by men in power, that if not adopted some more practicable and more valuable may be. Any failure to do good would be preferable to the existing perfection of evil.

FACTS RELATING TO THE CONDITION AND TREATMENT OF FEMALE CONVICTS ON THEIR PASSAGE TO BOTANY BAY:

Collected from the Mouth of John Owen, Boatswain of the Amphitrite Female Convict Vessel, wrecked off Boulogne, Aug. 31, 1833, and confirmed by John Richard Rice Seaman of the same.

There were 108 female prisoners on board the vessel: 12 of these women had children with them. The ages of the prisoners were from about 12 to about 50, those of the children from about 5 weeks to about 9 years—excepting one girl of 14.

The children were always with the women; there was no attempt at separation; they were all together. The women slept three in a bed. The beds ran the whole length of the ship, fore and aft. Between every three beds was a board. The women who had a child had two other women also in their beds. The women all seemed very tender mothers, with the exception of one old Scotchwoman, who treated her child very cruelly; it was a boy of three years old. Owen remembers only one woman who instructed her child—a boy of seven or eight She used to teach him to read regularly every day. He was a natural child. The woman had been a prostitute, and came from Ratcliffe-highway, Her name was ———. The language and behaviour of some of the women was outrageous and disgusting beyond any thing the men had ever heard. Owen has frequently been obliged to throw pails of water over them as the only means of keeping them at a distance from the crew. All this language and behaviour the children were exposed to hear and see night and day. He believes it to be the general rule on board female convict vessels that there should be no communication between the prisoners and the crew, and that the former do not go to the fore part of the ship. The women on board the Amphitrite had the range of the deck. The doctor let them go where they liked, he never took any notice if they did not make a riot. The doctor had the sole management of them; never heard him expostulate, advise, or in any way converse with them. There was no attempt at restraint, instruction, or government of any kind; only, if one was riotous, he had her brought upon deck and put into a thing like a watch-box, in which they could not sit, and could only just stand upright. It was very strongly built: no opening except some small holes at the top to admit air.* The women were sometimes shut up in this for hours at a time. This was the only punishment. There was no reward or encouragement for good conduct. No attempt to keep them employed. The captain never interfered with them in any way; it was not his business. The only order he ever gave them was, to bring up their beds on deck every fine morning. That was the only thing they were ever set to do. All their other employment was at their own pleasure. The doctor's wife never spoke to any of them, nor took any notice of them, except to call Poole, the woman who attended upon her. There was no divine service on board. Each woman had a Bible given her at Woolwich by Mrs. Fry and two other Quaker ladies. Most of them could read and write. Those from Newgate had been taught in the school there. Mrs. Fry and the other ladies came on board at Woolwich four or five times and read prayers. Most of the women sewed a good deal. Almost all had a trunk or box of clothes.† Part of these were furnished by Government, or by the counties from which they came.

In reply to my inquiries as to the previous life and habits of the women, the sum of Owen's answers was as follows:—Forty of the women were from Newgate. Most of these were very young. The oldest did not seem above 30. Many of them were from Ratcliffe-highway and from Westminster; some from Chelsea. Most of them had been prostitutes: some were very hardened and outrageous. Those who had been in Newgate the longest were the worst. It was Owen's place, as boatswain, to sling the chair for Mrs. Fry and the other ladies when they came on board: he heard the Newgate girls wish she might fall overboard and be drowned. Some of them appeared very well-disposed. He thinks if they had been kept away from the bad ones, and taken pains with, they would have behaved very well. All the girls on board under the age of 15 or 16 were from Newgate.

There were 18 women from Scotland. These were the worst and most ferocious and hardened on board. They were almost all above 40: only one young woman among them. There was not one tolerably decent. Their language was the most disgusting that can be conceived, and they were always quarrelling and fighting, and stealing from the other women. Owen does not remember what were their offences. Several of them had children. One had a daughter on board, 14 years of age; she had been in the hospital nearly from the time they sailed, and was not expected to live.

Owen does not recollect how many Irish women there were. The number was not great. There were none remarkably bad among them. None of them had children.

The best behaved of the women were from the counties of England, particularly three from Worcestershire. They were all young. They had all been prostitutes at Worcester, and were transported for some acts of violence towards the police. The eldest was 23. Her name was ———. She was extremely beautiful. These three girls always kept together, and did not associate with the others. They were always quiet and well behaved. They used to sit together constantly, reading the Bible and other books, sewing and singing hymns. When they sailed two of them were put into the same bed with one of the Newgate women. The next morning they complained to the doctor that they could not bear to sleep with her, her language and behaviour were so indecent and offensive to them. They were then allowed to sleep with the other Worcester woman. Two were enceinte, and would have been brought to bed on board. When the ship struck —— was the only one who did not go down to fetch a bundle of clothes. They expected to go ashore in the boats. Owen asked her why she did not; she said if she could save her life she did not mind the rest. He fetched her bonnet for her. After this he saw no more of her.

There was one woman of about 28, from Nottingham; she was very quiet and steady; she used to wait on the doctor's wife; her name was Poole; she had a great quantity of clothes. There was one from Hull, of about 22, very quiet. Several from Manchester and from Norwich. Remembers nothing remarkable about them. Two [illegible] from Liverpool, extremely bad; never saw more abandoned girls; the eldest was not more than 17. Does not remember any [illegible] from the west of England. There was one Welch girl, not above the 19; she could not speak a word of English; others robbed her the first day she came on board. She was the most dejected of the whole. She used to stand at the gangway from morning till night, looking on the water, and crying. For a fortnight they could not get her to eat. She would take nothing but a drink of cold water, or now and then an apple or a pear. Owen thinks she was from Beaumaris. Forgets what was her crime. She was perfectly quiet.

Owen observed very little kindness among the prisoners. They did not generally seem to be dejected, nor to regard transportation as a punishment. A great many said they never meant to go back to England. Only three were transported for life. One of them was from Newgate, and one from Scotland; forgets where the other came from. Some had been in Newgate four or five months. These were the worst.

The women, generally speaking, were extremely fearful. If it blew at all, or was at all rough, they were all crying and screaming. Owen and the mate hardly ever went down that they did not come round them to ask if there was any danger.

At the time of the gale the men concealed the danger from them to the very last. Owen thinks they had no idea their fate was so near till the tide rose and the sea washed over them and knocked them from side to side. At that time all the men were in the rigging, and could not hear what they said.

I have omitted to mention that 11 of the convicts were Catholics. I went myself to request of M. le Vicaire-Général and M. le Curé Doyen (whose kindness in making collections in their churches ought to be mentioned) to have mass said for these unfortunate women. I wish it may be known to their surviving relatives that the last duties of their religion were not forgotten.—*Times, October* 16.

COTTON MANUFACTURE OF BRITAIN.

We extract from the forthcoming number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the following account of the Cotton Manufacture. It is drawn up with great ability, and will repay the trouble of an attentive perusal:—

The evidence taken by the Committee leaves no room for doubt as to the rapid advancement of the cotton manufacture, and the comfortable condition of most of those engaged in it. Mr. Bates, managing partner of the house of Baring Brothers, and Co., perhaps the most extensive, and certainly one of the best informed merchants in the country, made a tour through some of the principal manufacturing districts in spring last, at the time that the complaints of distress were at their acmé. Mr. Bates had not been in those parts of the country for some two or three years previously; and being asked by the Committee whether he was much struck with the increase of manufactures, &c., in the interval, he answered—"Every thing in that part of the country seems to be increasing, resembling very much a new country; in Liverpool there are whole streets building and every thing has the appearance of a new town about it; and I see no great difference in going through Manchester and that part of the country; and in Yorkshire there seemed to me to be occasionally entire villages, just out of the hands of the mason, consisting of beautiful little cottages. * * * To my view, there never was so secure and healthy a state of things, whether you look to the present state of things here, or to the probable state of things for several years to come, supposing that every thing remains tranquil here, and that there is nothing to shake public confidence."—(Min. of Evidence, p. 49.) Mr. Kirkman Finlay, whose intimate acquaintance with the cotton trade, as well as with most departments of business, is too well known to require any notice of ours, informed the Committee, that though profits were "very moderate," the present character of the cotton trade was "one of great extension, and of a rapid

* Most of the churches have been built by donations and subscriptions, consequently are endowed with funds more or less rich, and from this capital the clergy also receive small salaries.

† Priest in Russian is called Swaschenik, but the vulgar name is Pope.

‡ Vide Bonaparte's conquests, and other examples which might be brought nearer home, but I forbear. The proverb says —'Conquerors inspire awe; the wise, our esteem, but it is the benevolent alone who captivate our hearts, and command our affection.'"

* This cage was washed on shore and broken up on the quay at Boulogne with the rest of the wreck.

† I saw and opened one of these at the Bureau de la Marine. The clothes were good and abundant. The small arrangements for future employment and housewifery, the little flat-iron, the neat store of needles, pins, cottons, &c., seemed adapted to something better than a life of disorder and rapine.

sale and activity."—(P. 36.) With respect to the condition of the work-people employed in cotton factories, Mr. Finlay gave the following conclusive evidence :—" The wages in the establishments with which I am connected, and, I believe, generally throughout the country, are quite the same now as they were many years ago; the employment at such establishments is regular and constant; it never varies; the prices do not vary; every body is paid according either to the work done by the individual himself, or according to the work done in the particular room in which he may work, according to the nature of the employment; and, therefore, the wages in such establishments being quite the same as they were many years ago, when the prices of provisions were a great deal higher than they now are, it follows, as a natural consequence, that the labourers must be much better off now in such employment than they were at any period I can name for many years back."—(P. 37,) The evidence of other witnesses is to the same effect. But the least questionable proof of the unparalleled extension of the cotton trade, is to be found in the increased imports of the raw material. These, since 1820, have been as follow:—

Years.	Quantity of Cotton entered for consumption.	Years.	Quantity of Cotton entered for consumption.
1820	152,829,633lbs	1826	162,889,[illegible]2lbs.
1821	137,401,549	1827	249,804,396
1822	143,428,127	1828	208,987,744
1823	186,311,070	1829	204,097,037
1824	141,038,743	1830	269,516,640
1825	202,546,869	1831	273,249,653

This is an increase unexampled in the history of any other manufacture. To suppose that the cotton trade should have increased so regularly and rapidly, had there been any real foundation for the statements so often put forth, and pertinaciously maintained as to the distress and impoverishment of the manufacturers, is to suppose what is too contradictory and absurd to deserve notice. It might with equal show of reasoning be contended, that the wonderful increase of population and extension of agriculture in Kentucky, were occasioned by the growing poverty and misery of its inhabitants.

We subjoin, from " Burns' Glance," a tabular statement, annually published at Manchester, and admitted to be drawn up with great care and ability—an account of the cotton spun in Great Britain in 1832, and how it was disposed of. It is at once a highly curious and instructive document.

Statement of Cotton Spun in England and Scotland in 1832, and the Quantity of Yarn produced, separately shewing the Quantity Spun in England, and how disposed of.

	Number of Bags consumed.	Average weight of bags in lbs.	Total weight in lbs.	Weekly consumption of bags.
American Cotton.	615,402	315	212,313,690	11,831--34
Brazil Ditto.....	185,298	180	24,353,940	2,[illegible]
Egyptian Ditto...	45,861	220	10,900,080	861--46
West India Ditto.	6,454	800	1,936,200	882 - 0
East India Ditto.	55,416	330	18,287,280	1,124 - 6
Taken from Inland Stock.....	33,160	310	10,279,600	065--36
Total number of Bags consumed.	891,591	lbs.	277,261,490	17,146-- 2
Allowed for per lb for loss in spinning 1¼ oz.			30,325,366	
Total quantity of yarn spun in England and Scotland				246,935,124
Deduct yarn spun in Scotland				24,328,217
Total quantity of yarn spun in England				222,596,907
HOW DISPOSED OF.				
Exported in Yarn, during the year.			71,662,850	
Thread			1 011,273	
Manufactured Goods..			61,251,380	
Estimated quantity of yarn sent to Scotland and Ireland			5,700,000	
Exported in Mixed Manufactures, not stated in the above named articles, consumed in Cotton Banding, Healds, Candle and Lamp Wick, Wadding, and loss in manufacturing goods			19,000,000	
Balance left for Home Consumption and Stock			70 941,404	222,596,917

It may be right to observe, that the statements of Mr. Finlay and others, as to the prosperous condition of the work people engaged in the cotton trade, apply only to those employed in factories, that is, to the spinners, warpers, dressers, dyers, printers' power-loom weavers, &c.; but that they do not apply to those employed out of the factories, or to the hand-loom weavers. The latter, fortunately, is a comparatively small body. Their condition is, and has long been, one of great misery and destitution. We are satisfied, however, that a great deal of misconception exists with respect to it. We doubt much, notwithstanding the currency of the opposite opinion, whether the hand-loom weavers have been materially injured by the introduction of the power looms. Had the weavers been in a prosperous state before they were exposed to this new competition, there would have been plausible grounds, at least, for concluding that it had been mainly instrumental in sinking them into their present hopeless situation. But, in point of fact, the condition of the weavers, when the power-looms were only beginning to be talked of, was very little, if any thing, better than at present. So far back as 1808, Mr. William Radcliffe, one of the inventors of the dressing-machine, and intimately acquainted with the manufacture, was examined by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the claims of the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom, to a public reward, when he made the following statement :—" To that part of your question, whether I think the general adoption of the loom by power will operate to the prejudice of the weavers in the old way? I answer, No. In the first place, their situation, for the last 12 or 18 months, has been such, that it cannot be made worse; as during that time, generally speaking, they have neither been able to pay rents nor buy themselves clothes; all their earnings have barely been sufficient to keep them alive; and men who have families to support, are obliged to work from sixteen to eighteen hours in the day to do this." Nor was this distress temporary merely. From 1808, when this striking evidence was given, down to 1818, when there were not more than 2,000 power looms in Lancashire, the weavers were exposed to similiar privations. Their wages have fluctuated since, according to the greater or less prosperity of the trade; but, a few short intervals excepted, they have always been so ruinously low, as to be altogether inadequate to support them in any thing approaching to comfort.

But it will probably be said, that how much soever the condition of the hand-loom weavers may have been depressed in 1808 or 1818, the subsequent extension of the manufacture would have ensured it being very materially improved, but for the introduction of the powerlooms. This, however, is a very questionable proposition. A very considerable part of the extraordinary progress of the manufacture of late years, is certainly ascribable to the employment of power looms; but assuming that its progress would have been equally great, though Dr. Cartwright's invention had never been heard of, the situation of the weavers would, we apprehend, have been very little different from what it now is. The truth is, that their low wages are not occasioned by the competition of the power-looms, but by the easy nature of their employment. The following remarks, proceeding as they do from one who has carefully considered this important question, seem to be quite decisive :—" The labour of the cotton loom requires little strength, and still less skill; it may be performed by a boy or girl of twelve years old, and may be quickly learned by men who have been brought up to any other employment. It is obvious, that that which is only a child's labour, can be remunerated only by a child's wages. In point of fact, women and children are continually put to the loom; weavers who have not an opportunity of sending their children to mills, teach them to weave as soon as they are able to throw the shuttle. Thus this department of labour is greatly overstocked, and the price necessarily falls. The evil is aggravated by the multitudes of Irish who have flocked into Lancashire, some of whom having been linen weavers, naturally resort to the loom and others learn to weave as the easiest employment they can adopt. Accustomed to a wretched mode of living in their own country they are contented with wages that would starve an English labourer. They have in fact so lowered the rate of wages, as to drive many of the English out of the employment and to drag down those who remain in it to their own level. It is manifest that these are reason samply sufficient to account for the long continued and extreme depression of the hand-loom weavers; and as they are incapable of remedy so long as the employment itself exists, the introduction of the power-loom, which must put an end to it is to be hailed as a national blessing."*

A good deal of evidence was taken before the Committee as to the progress of the cotton manufacture in other countries and an idea seems, to be spreading abroad that we shall have no little difficulty in maintaining our ground against the competition of the Americans, Swiss, Austrians, &c. We entertain no such apprehensions. Provided we have no agitation, that public tranquillity and security in fact and opinion be maintained unimpaired, we need be under no sort of uneasiness as to any competition to which we can be exposed. The American tarif forced cotton, woollen, iron, and other manufactures into a premature existence in the republic and we have little doubt that Mr. Bates is right when he affirms, that except in the coarser fabrics, and those where it is necessary to use large quantities of the raw material, the late modifications of the tariff have given a death-blow to the American manufacturing system. But independent of this there was nothing whatever to fear from this quarter. During the year ending 30th of September 1829, the exports of all sorts of the cotton goods from America, amounted to 1,259,457 dollars; while during the year ending 30th of September, 1832, they amounted to 1,229,574 dollars.† It is plain therefore notwithstanding the protection of the tariff, that the exports of manufactured cottons from America have not increased any thing during the last three years and it is very unlikely that even the trifling quantity now exported will be maintained. The reason of their being able to export at all was that th y put a great deal of the very best cotton into their fabrics, which made them more durable and heavy than those manufactured here. But goods of this sort are only in very limited demand; and the Manchester manufactures have already produced an article similar to and cheaper than the American " domestics," which will go far to expel them from the market.—Minutes of Evidence, p. 57.

Among the singular statenents that have been put forth as to the cotton manufactures of America, one is, that the wages of labour are lower there than here. To dwell on the absurdity of such a statement would be an insult to our readers. If work people earn more in England than in America, how comes it that no fewer than, 50,000 emigrants a-year leave the former for the latter? If there were any foundation for the statement referred to, this emigration would forthwith cease, and we should most likely be overrun with swarms of American emigrants. But though it were true that wages are as low in Massachusetts as in England, that would afford no real ground for anticipating any formidable competition from America in this department of industry. The price of cottons depends more on the profits of stock than on wages of labour; and, so far as we know, it has not yet been alleged that they are lower in America than here. Suppose an English and American manufacturerer have each £100,000 vested in cotton mills, and in the floating stock required to carry them on, if profits in England be one per cent. less than in America, the English manufacturer can afford, *cæteris peribus*, to sell his goods for £1,000 less than the American. We are very far from insinuating or believing that this lowness of profits is an advantage; but whatever may be its influence in other respects so long as it continues, it gives our manufacturers a decided superiority over those of every other country where profits are higher, in the manufacture and sale of all articles, such as cotton-yarn and stuffs, that are principally produced by machinery. It is ludicrous, indeed, to suppose that a half-peopled country like America, possessed of boundless tracts of unoccupied land of the highest degree of fertility, should be able successfully to contend in manufacturing industry, with an old settled, fully peopled, and very rich country, like Great Britain. The government which encourages such a misdirection of the public capital and industry, and those who suppose it can end in any else than to the parties are ignorant of the merest elements of the science of wealth.

Little as we have to fear from America, we have still less to fear from Swiss or Austrian competition. America has some advantage over England in the greater cheapness of the raw material; but Switzerland and Austria situated almost in the very centre of Europe, can only draw their supplies of raw cotton by a distant land carriage by way of the Marseilles, Genoa, and Trieste, or by a very lengthened navigation up the Rhine and the Elbe; and we have the best authority for affirming, that a bale of cotton may be conveyed at a less expense from Charleston to Manchester, than from Genoa or Trieste, Amsterdam or Hamburgh, to Switzerland or Austria. Switzerland is altogether destitute of coal: all that she does is done by water power, and that is already pretty well ex-hausted. It is not, however, to be wondered at that the Swiss and Austrians should have succeeded in supplying their own markets, and some of those immediately contiguous, with certain species of yarn; but it seems to us quite visionary to suppose that they will ever do much more than this.

Mr. W. Rathborne Gregg informed the committee, that the French cotton manufacture had increased between 1812 and 1826, in the ratio of 310 per cent. while in England its increase was only 270 per cent. —(Min. of Evidence.) This statement is, we believe accurate as far as it goes; and yet it is eminently calculated, although, no doubt, without being so intended, to mislead. In 1812, and for some years previously, it was hardly possible to import cotton wool into France, and its price was quite excessive. When therefore the manufacturers got wool at the return of peace at an ordinary price, it was impossible, seeing that foreign cottons are excluded from France, but that the manufacture should increase with extraordinary rapidity until the home demand was pretty well supplied. An increase of this sort is assuredly no proof of the capacity of France to prosecute the manufacture with advantage, or to export cottons without the aid of a bounty. Instead of stopping at 1826, why did not Mr. Gregg come down to 1832? The situation of the manufacture seven years ago, is more a matter of curiosity than of utility. What concerns us to know, is its situation during the last three or four years, and at the present moment. Mr. Gregg says it is " very profitable;" but this we take leave to doubt. At all events it is not increasing, as most profitable businesses are accustomed to do. In proof of this we beg to refer to the *Havre Price Current*, corrected and revised by a Board of Merchants, for 9th of May, 1833. It contains the following statement of the imports of cotton into France, the deliveries from the warehouses, and the stocks on hands in each year from 1826.

Years.	Imports. Bales.	Deliveries. Bales.	Stocks, 31st Dec. Bales.
In 1822	205,861	215,199	42,545
1823	169,845	172,312	40,078
1824	251,074	243,958	47,194
1825	204,572	216,460	35,306
1826	320,174	281,001	74,479
1827	290,617	279,693	85,403
1828	206,132	239,723	54,812
1829	242,230	264,750	29,292
1830	282,752	250,784	61,260
1831	218,393	243,843	35,810
1832	259,159	272,463	22,506

This certainly does not go far to corroborate the notion of the French cotton manufacture being peculiarly profitable. But however, that may be, it is abundantly obvious that if it be not stationary, it is retrograde.

It is supposed by some that the competition we have to fear from the Continent does not consist so much in the spinning as in the weaving of cottons; and that the probability is that our exports of yarn will increase, and our exports of manufactured goods diminish. We do not, however, imagine there is much in this. Our power-looms are superior to those of any other country; and it is unhappily true, that the wages of weavers here are sunk below the general level of Europe. There is not, in fact, with the exception of the dyes, a single particular connected with the cotton manufacture in which we have not the manifest superiority over the Swiss, Austrians, Prussians, and every Continental nations, French, however, we are inferior to some of them in the brilliancy and durability of their dyes; and this circumstance has occasioned a considerable demand for German and Swiss printed cottons in many parts of the East, where vivid colours are held in the highest estimation. But even there, the greater cheapness of our goods is proving an overmatch for the greater brilliancy of those of our rivals.

On the whole, therefore, we see no reason to think that the British cotton manufacture has reached, much less passed, its zenith. At the same time, however, it can hardly be necessary to observe, considering the vast importance of the trade, that while, on the one hand, nothing should be left undone that may serve to widen its foundations, and to promote its prosperity, on the other, nothing should be attempted that may, by possibility, have an opposite effect. The subsistence of 1,500,000 people is not to be endangered on slight grounds. The abuses even of such a business must be cautiously dealt with, lest in eradicating them, we shake or disorder the whole fabric. We admit, however, that the case of children employed in the cotton factories is one of those that call fairly for legislative regulation. But it may be questioned, whether the plan for having relays of children is the best that might be devised. The general opinion seems to be, that it will, in most instances, be found impossible to carry it into effect. The whole subject, as to the limitation of hours, is confessedly one of great difficulty; and it would perhaps be better, before taking any very decisive steps in the matter, to try the effect of the system of inspection, and of the publication of the inspectors' reports as to the condition of the children employed. —*Glasgow Courier, Oct.* 26.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. OCTOBER.

At this period of the year, when little is stirring in the world of letters, there is no dearth of literature with Blackwood—on the contrary, he has put forth a double number distinguished by the variety and excellence of the articles. " Morning Monologues, by an Early Riser," betrays the hand of Christopher North—is imbued with his fine poetical spirit, and though rambling is not aimless. In these soliloquies the prevailing belief of the unhappiness of men of genius is attempted to be disproved—with what success we presume not to say—but judging from facts, we fear the happy fellows have formed the exceptions, rather than the rule. The susceptible temperament of genius is more keenly alive than that of common men to pleasure as well as pain—but then the latter makes a far deeper impression than the former, and while our perceptions of pleasure become faint or pass away, those of agony are indelible, and being acute in proportion to the mental susceptibility of the sufferer, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the evils of this world will be more keenly felt by the *irritable genus*, than by ordinary men. In the next article a most effective castigation is inflicted on a whining production, " The False Medium," by some would-be author, who complains most bitterly of the injustice of the public to men of genius (meaning, no doubt, himself). For him Christopher North prescribes the following treatment:—" He must without delay be drenched with drastics—purged within an inch of his life, and nothing so safe as plain glauber salts. But previously he must be bled—cupped. Every Saturday night, for some months a dozen fresh leeches must be applied to different parts of his body, and it is almost needless to say, that he must be kept on the lowest diet—such as sowens and small beer." &c. May we never come under such furious antiphlogistic treatment! It is impossible within our brief limits even to advert to the varieties of the *twin born* now before us. A poem, entitled " Barbadoes," supplies the theme of much excellent criticism, interspersed with quotations from Montgomery, &c. " Marshal Ney's Memoirs" are full of interest. " English Cathedral Establishments" form the subject of an elaborate, able, and eloquent article. 'Thoughts on Beards" are learned rather than ludicrous. There is some good poetry by Mrs. Hemans; but perhaps the most interesting article of the month is " France in 1833," which seems to be the production of a clear headed observer, who has made himself acquainted, personally and not by proxy, with the state of that country. We quote the following observations :—

" France being held in absolute subjection by Paris all that is necessary to preserve this authority is to secure the mastery of the capital. Marshall Soult has taught the Citizen King how this is to be done. He keeps an immense military force, from 35,000 to 40,000 men, constantly in the capital; and an equal force is stationed within twelve miles round, ready to march at a signal from the telegraph on Montmartre, in a few hours, to crush any attempt at insurrection. In addition to this, there are 50,000 national guards in Paris and 25,000 more in the Banlieue, or rural district round its walls, admirably equipped, well drilled, and, to appearance at least, quite equal to the regular soldiers. Of this great force, above 5000, half regulars and half national guards, are every night on duty as sentinels or patrols, in the capital. There is not a street where several sentinels, on foot or horseback are not stationed, and within call of each a picquet or patrol, ready to render aid, if required, at a minute's notice. Paris, in a period of profound peace, without an enemy approaching the Rhine, resembles rather a city in hourly expectation of an assault from a beleaguering enemy, than the capital of a peaceful monarchy.

" In addition to this prodigious display of military force, the civil *employes*, the police, constitute a body nearly as formidable, and, to individuals at least, much more dangerous. Not only are the streets constantly traversed by this force in their appropriate dress, but more than half their number are always prowling about disguised as workmen or tradesmen, to pick up information, mark individuals, and arrest discontented characters. They enter coffee-houses, mingle in groups, overhear conversations, join in discussions, and if they discover any thing seditious or dangerous, they either arrest the delinquent at once, and hand him over to the nearest guard, or denounce him to their superiors, and he is arrested at night by an armed force in his bed. Once incarcerated, his career, for a long time at least, is terminated—he is allowed to lie there till his projects evaporate, or his associates are dispersed, without either being discharged or brought to trial. There is not a night at this time that from fifteen to twenty persons are not arrested in this way by the police; and nothing is heard of their subsequent trial. police, the prisons, notwithstanding of these arrests by the ample accommodations of Paris, spacious as they are, and ror have they were found during the Reign of Terinmates. become unable to contain their numerous ment have resh and extraordinary places of confinedimensions, become necessary. A new jail, of great been constructarded by an ample military force, has metry of P ted by the Citizen King, near the ceother ere la Chaise, where the overflowings of the da prisons in Paris are safely lodged. The more angerous characters are conveyed to fortresses in the interior, or the Chateau of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy. This great state prison, capable of holding many hundred prisoners is situated in the sea, on the coast of the Channel, and amply tenanted now by the most unruly part of the population of Paris, under a powerful military and naval garrison.

" Above fifteen hundred persons were arrested after the great revolt at the Cloister, of St. Merri, in June 1832; and though a few have been brought to trial or discharged, the great majority still remain in prison in the charge of the police, under warrants apparently of interminable duration. The nightly arrests and numerous domiciliary visits are constantly adding to this immense number, and gradually thinning that ardent body who effected the revolution of July, and have proved so formidable to every government of France, since the beginning of the revolutionary troubles in 1789. The fragment of this body, who fought at the Cloister of St Merri, evinced such heoric courage and invincible determination, that the Government have resolved on a *bellum ad internecionem* with such formidable antagonists, and, by the continued application of arrests and domiciliary visits, have now considerably weakened their numbers, as well as damped their hopes. Still it is against this democratic Rump that all the vigilance of the police is exerted. The Royalists are neglected or despised; but the Republicans, whom it is not so easy to daunt, are sought out with undecaying vigilance, and treated with uncommon severity.

" Public meetings, or any of the other constitutional modes of giving vent to general opinion in Great Britain, are unknown in France. If twenty or thirty thousand men were collected together in that way, they would infallibly be assailed by the military force, and their dispersion, or the overthrow of the Government would be the consequence."—*Edinburgh Observer, Oct.* 8.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD STEAM VESSEL.

A private letter, dated Lisbon, Oct. 5, contains the following account of the loss of the City of Waterford steam-packet off Peniche :—

" On Sunday morning, the 22d ult., about half-past 8 o'clock, while in the midst of a thick fog, I heard the cry ' Hard a port,' when in an instant we were fast on a steep sandy shore, with a tremendous swell, which at each stroke shook the vessel in a frightful manner, that few could even keep on their feet. In about half a minute the great funnel fell over board, the water began to come in at the ports into the cabin among the ladies, setting every thing afloat, and throwing all the inmates into the greatest alarm. On deck every thing was in confusion, for the captain was much agitated. We then lowered the ladies and passengers as well as we could, got them through the surf, and landed them safe on shore before the waves broke over the decks. We succeeded in saving some considerable property; but the main stock in value about 30,000*l.*, we could not move, as the vessel began to break up fast, and we were surrounded by a vile thieving population from the neighbouring huts. We were about six or eight miles from San Martinho. Just before dark we succeeded in getting bullock-carts from that place for the ladies; and after a ride of three or four hours over rugged hills and woods, we got there, a wretched poor village, where we had the greatest difficulty to procure the commonest necessaries of life, as the Miguelties had only left it three or four days previously, and had taken every thing with them: they were only two leagues off, so we spent an uneasy night. Next morning (Monday), before day-light, I sent a messenger to the Governor of Peniche, with an account of our situation, and requested succour either by land or water. My messenger and letter, as it appeared afterwards, were taken by the Miguelites, and in the evening, just as night was setting in, we saw a body of troops and guerillas (about 60, horse and foot) coming on the town. They advanced in order, hemming us all in, and the officer, advancing, told us he knew all about us, and we and our chattles must go to Obidos, six miles off. This I positively refused to comply with, on the ground of my being an Englishman, and that all

* See the excellent history of Cotton Manufacture, by Mr. Baines, junior, of Leeds, in the History of Lancashire.—We hope that this valuable article may be detached from the voluminous work in which it has appeared, and published separately.

† Papers laid before Congress, 5th of February, 1830, and 15th of February, 1833.

of us were wrecked under the British flag. They threatened, and thrice presented their pieces to fire on us; but knowing their Oravado, I stuck fast to my text, on the score that I had a lady with me, and as she could not go, I would not leave her. At last they consented to let me stay; but they took our captain, most of the crew, and the two young Englishmen, and marched off. In a very short time two boats came from Peniche, and to avoid further attacks we embarked in them, and lay all night in the middle of the bay, which is a narrow entrance of the sea. In the morning 300 men from Peniche came to succour us, and all was joy. To land was impossible for the ladies; and for days afterwards the weather continued too furious to go in the boats, so for that time we all huddled, 8 or 10 ladies and gentlemen, all in a room where we both ate and slept on the floor—such a scene you cannot conceive. On Friday, to our great joy, in the Soho and Salamander, with 180 men, Admiral Napier and Baron de Sa, Governor of Peniche, came to take us away, as they feared we might have all been captured. On Saturday we all arrived safe in Lisbon. Two days after our arrival in the capital our captain and crew were sent in here by Don Miguel's General, after being very well used. After their arrival at Obidos, the governor there sent off 100 men to bring away the Portuguese gentlemen and myself. I suppose I must consider that I had a narrow escape, for although the troops would probably have spared me, the guerillas might not."—*Times, Oct.* 15.

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The projected extension of the Railway System through various districts of this country renders it a subject at least interesting, if not important, to the community at large. The advantages or disadvantages of it should be ascertained, before we decide whether to encourage or repress the enterprize. If it clearly tends to evil, our opposition should be strenuous and perservering—if to good, then are we justified, nay bound, to promote it, for the public benefit.

There are two parties deeply concerned in the issue of this momentous question; and we shall consider the consequences upon each distinctly, with the view of simplifying the argument.

First, let us refer to the proprietors, who may advance their means for the construction of the Railway, and then to the public, for whose service it may be so constructed.

We take it for granted that profit is the chief motive for the advance of money to promote any public work. Other considerations may enter into the calculation of individuals, affecting each in various degrees; but the leading, ruling principle, in money matters, is the hope of gain; and the experience of others, in similar undertakings, is generally the guide to lead, or the beacon to warn us.

A mine in South America, in by-gone days may have presented a sufficient temptation to place at hazard even the fortunes of individuals; yet, after the afflicting result of recent experiments, few would be now found willing to contribute to such a scheme. Loans to Foreign States with unsettled governments, just emerging from the labours and difficulties of long-continued civil revolt, have been too frequently the bitter tests of our national credulity, to admit of such reverses falling again to our lot in the present day. Nor have the sufferers in such instances been consolated for their own loss by the reflection that the sacrifice has advanced the good of their country.

In applying this argument to the proprietors of Railway Companies, we are naturally led to inquire the exact result of those undertakings which may be considered complete in their execution. Upon reference to the published list of Shares, we find that—

The Stokton and Darlington Railway Shares, costing £106 13s. 4d., are at £297 10s.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway Shares, costing £100, are at £210.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway Shares, costing £25, are at £52.

In the next place we ascertain, from the same source, that, of unfinished works—

The Liverpool and Birmingham Shares, on which £10 have been paid, are selling at £11 10s.

The London and Birmingham Shares, on which £5 have been paid, are selling at £7 10s.

Discrimination in the relative prospects of each Company will, of course, control the value of the Shares.—where large expenses may be incurred, whether arising from the nature of the country through which the Railway is to be conducted, or from persevering and influential opposition, the expectation of profit must be naturally diminished. The character of the estimates, both of cost and revenue, must also effect the prospects of the enterprise. No man of sense will blindly league himself to a cause which bears in name only, and not in essential qualifications, the appearance of a winning game. Much may be ascribed, moreover, to the virtue of names connected with the project. The inquiry should be made as to their known discretion and aptness for business. More reliance is to be placed on the distinction of commercial and general knowledge, than of rank, in the management of such extensive interests. Where these varied advantages may be found to co-operate, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of an abundant gain to the original proprietors.

The harvest, we know, cannot be perpetual to all who may hereafter become interested in them. The Shares will become profitable to those who may at first purchase them, and will, in their possession, rapidly acquire their intrinsic value; subsequently they will be held as an investment upon terms of equality with other sources for the employment of money. The present purchaser of a Liverpool and Manchester share will enjoy but 4 per cent. upon his capital. The original adventurer has either realised 110 per cent. on his first advance, or is annually receiving 8¼ per cent. interest on his money.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A TUNE ON THE PIANO-FORTE.

(From Cobbett's Register.)

In a description of the settlement on the Illinois by Messrs. Birbeck and Flower, Cobbett gravely imputes the failure of the scheme to a piano-forte and a governess:—

"There was another calamity, which arose out of the *false pride* of the bull-froggery, Birkbeck was a farmer, and he ought to have brought up his children to manage farms. But he did bring them up to be gentlemen and ladies; and, amongst other things, he introduced into his farm-house that curse of all curses, the *forte-piano*, which, as a parcel of wood and strings, is harmless, except that it is noisy; but it brings along with it a personage called a *governess*, which, in a farm-house especially, is many degrees worse than *Mary Magdalen* ever was, together with the seven devils that were cast out of her. As to the particular *governess*, whom it was poor Birkbeck's misfortune to introduce into that good old farm-house at Wanborough, the evils arising from her introduction into Birkbeck's house, would form the subject of an Epic poem, a thousand times more interesting than that of the Iliad of Homer, and if it had not been for these plaguing politics, I should have tried my hand upon it long ago. My readers know that the ten years' Trojan war arose out of a quarrel between Achilles and somebody else, because that somebody took a girl away from Achilles. Something very much of the same sort happened here. This governess was young, and, of course, an adept at music. Birkbeck was a widower, with two daughters to be taught by this governess, who, while she, doubtless, charmed the chalk down (commonly called the hog's-back), and the lofty elm trees that surrounded the home-stead; while her sweet sounds made the colts neigh, the lambs frisk, the pigs grunt, with a sort of rejoicing kind of bark; while she made the cocks crow, and the hens cackle, seems not entirely to have overlooked the master of the mansion; or, at least, he seems not to have overlooked her; and, when the expedition to Illinois was determined on, my lady, the *governess*, was to be of the happy party: and who is to tell whether she were not really at the bottom of the cause of the expedition altogether; and that, too, for reasons which will readily enough suggest themselves to those who are capable of estimating the effects of false pride, when operating on a mind like that of Mr. Birkbeck.

"The party sailed: the party landed; the party proceeded to Illinois; but augmented in number by *one man*, and that one man, a *young* one. Mr. Birkbeck himself related in his publication on the subject, the worse than gipsy-tramp of fifteen hundred miles; the sleeping together upon the ground by the side of fires made in the woods; the huddlings of three or four together under one blanket. At last, having arrived at the new garden of Eden, Mr. George Flower, who was the young man just alluded to, and who had preceded the parties a year before on a voyage of discovery, was despatched from the happy spot to bring over his father and mother to participate in the almost celestial enjoyments of the place. While he was absent in England, or on the seas, Mr. Birkbeck discovered that the *governess had formed an unalterable attachment* to Mr. George Flower! By what signs he discovered this, whether through his eyes or ears, suffice it to say, that before Mr. George Flower returned, he had indubitable proof of the fact; and that, when that gentleman did return, and was about to enter the log hut in which Birkbeck was residing, the latter presented him with the two palms of his hands, called him every thing that was vile, and forbade him to enter his dwelling. Hence, in a great measure, the failure, the misery, the ruin of the colony. Instead of joining their fortunes together, and pulling together in all things, and making the best of a bad undertaking, here were the two leaders of the expedition in open hostility to each other, each exposing the other to every act of injustice which unprincipled prowlers were ready at all times to commit against them; employing their ample fortunes to weaken each other, to degrade each other, and to despoil each other of those fortunes; and all this arising solely from that all-damnable source, the *forte-piano!* The present occupier of Wanborough farm is almost my nearest neighbour down in Surrey. I do not know him personally, but if his eye should happen to alight upon this, I beseech him to bear in mind these effects of a *forte piano* brought into *that* farm-house! A very proper thing in the house of a lord with a great estate; proper also in that of a baronet, with great heaps of land around his mansion, clear of all "reprises;" may be bearable now and then in the house of a squire who is very fat, and who has got a wife who will either have that or worse; player-folks and Jews, and loan-mongering people, are entitled to have every thing devilish; but in the house of a farmer, or a tradesman, or of any one who has to live by his industry, and has a family to live by their industry, also, this lump of wood and strings is the curse of all curses."—*Greenock Advertiser, October*, 21.

THE BULL-BAIT. A DOG IN SPECTACLES.

While at Birmingham, on Monday, we cut across the country for about three miles, to have a peep at the old English sport of bull-baiting, which seems to be practised among the colliers without magisterial interruption; and, however we may be opposed to the cruelty of the amusement, as we have seen it practised else-where, in this instance we never witnessed a display in which there was less to complain of, on the part of the bull, at least, which, like his relation in the china-shop, "had it all his own way." He was, in fact, a regular *Angelo* in the ring, and fenced with his assailants, in a style that bade defiance to their most ferocious attacks. The assemblage of spectators, who were mounted on waggons and carts, was immense (of course *highly respectable*), and all seemed as much delighted as the most refined audience of Drury-Lane, in witnessing Kean, as Richard, or Macready as Macbeth. The bull, which belonged to a *Butty Collier*, whether self-taught, or scientifically instructed, proved himself perfect master of his art, and waited for the approach of each dog, with the steadiness of a *Crib*, meeting him as he came in, either with a lunge of his hoof or a twist of his horn, that either floored him, or sent him, like Paddy Corcoran's cat, in search of his relations in the moon. In one instance, a game little dog was actually pitched over waggons and carts, to a distance of twenty yards, & falling into a brook, got out uninjured, and returned to the assault. Nearly two hundered dogs in this way had a "let go," and yet not one of them succeeded in pinning Master *Taurus*, from whom not a single drop of blood was drawn. In one instance a good deal of merriment was excited by the sudden elevation of a sixteen stone pitman, who, in picking up his favourite, after a tremendous somerset, forgot his proximity to the bull, and was actually thrown five feet from his mother earth, and came down with such a squash, that for some time it was thought he had burst his gall bladder. Fortune, however, had reserved him for another fate, and on getting his wind he crawled up, determined to take advantage from experience, and keep at a more respectful distance from the "horns of a dilemma" in future. The most singular exhibition of the day was that of a thorough-bred bit of flesh, which was naturally short-sighted. The master of this dog being himself short-sighted, and arguing by analogy, that if spectacles were useful to himself they would be equally so to his four-footed companion, he actually trained him to the use of the "optical helps," as the Americans call them, and for some weeks had him provided with a pair of concave goggles, which were ingeniously strapped on his head. A burst of astonishment was heard from all quarters, when "four eyes" was let loose; but unluckily the experiment failed for even with this adventitious aid, the dog was unable to frustrate the caution of his intended victim. At the first in-go, in fact, he napped it on the ribs, and was flung "mountain high," on his descent smashing his glasses, and putting at naught the speculations of his ingenious proprietor. If we were surprized at the coolness, intrepidity, and science of the bull during the games, we were still more so at his docility when his labours were ended. The moment the "sport" was concluded, his master approached him, and, taking him by the horns said "D—g thee eas, threst a good-un—and can beat a thousand o' these curs—come gie us a buss," and he actually "took the bull by the borns," and affectionately kissed his muzzle—the poor animal apparently recognising him as a friend and acquaintance. A plat of cords being then tied round one of his horns, the bull followed "the butty collier," who threw the tread over his shoulder, as quietly as a lap-dog; although, at the moment, the yells of two hundred dogs created a din which would have terrified the stoutest heart. To empty treats he turned a deaf ear; and although unlike King James's soldiers, he did not run away, like them he lives "to fight another day.—*Bell's Life in London, Oct.* 13.

ODE TO THE MALTHUSIAN MISS MARTINEAU.

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
How can you tease sweet creatures so?
How can you vex,
Your gentle sex,
Which will not be a party—no!
To plans like yours, Miss Martineau!

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
Your system has not been the go,
Since Adam first
Was blest or curst
With Eve to bear a part in, O!
The work that shocks Miss Martineau!

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
In Eden you'd have dealt a blow:
No rib had e'er
Been made a Fair
Had you been by at startin', O!
Misogamist Miss Martineau!

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
That rib need not have wrought us wo,
Had Eve withstood,
When Adam wooed,
And learned to say a hearty "No!"
As *you'd* have done, Miss Martineau.

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
The Maker said "Increase and grow!"
But now more sage,
Great Malthus' page,
When Love his shafts is dartin', O!
Repels them with Miss Martineau.

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
Each patriarch was your mortal foe;
To conjugate
"Beget, begat,"
Was all they had their heart in, O!
Opponents of Miss Martineau!

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
The Flood at last began to flow;
Heureka, then!
An end of men!
A prospect quite *divartin'*, O!
To such as Harriet Martineau.

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
Your hopes are nipt before they blow:
For Noah vows
With help of spouse,
That *end* is not so *sartain*, O!
"*There's eight of us*," *Miss Martineau!*

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
As fast as flies in summer's glow,
They buckle to
To rear anew
A race to wear the tartan, O!
Japhetic Celts, Miss Martineau!

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
Too late your duodecimo,
With touching scenes
Of Highland queans,
Bequeaths advice at partin', O!
To starving worlds, Miss Martineau.

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
How did your *Ella's* children grow?
Preventive checks
For either sex
Set babeless breasts a-smartin'. O!
But she has *ten*, Miss Martineau!

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
In history you'll look so-so;
Who most destroys
Our loves and joys?
The plague or Bonaparte? No!
The worst of plagues—Miss Martineau.

Miss Martineau! Miss Martineau!
I wish you had an Irish Beau!
Old Malthus then
Might preach in vain,
A pulpit or a cart in, O!
He would not *check* Miss Martineau!

Glasgow, 19th Oct.

THE MANIFESTATIONS.

The Sunday exhibitions in Carubber's-close are getting more violent and impious than ever. On Sunday week Mr. Tait had to dismiss the congregation before finishing the afternoon's service, owing to the disturbances occasioned by the indecent exclamations of Carlyle and Anderson, "the prophets of the Lord," as these blasphemous fanatics style themselves. Last Sunday it was announced by tickets on the door of the chapel, that "no strangers would be admitted." An immense crowd filled the close in the hopes of gaining admission, but the door-keepers were inflexible, and although the chapel was not half filled, the door was locked at 2 o'clock, and neither members nor strangers were permitted to enter. A number of policemen were stationed in the close to prevent a breach of the peace. Seeing that there was no likelihood of having their curiosity gratified, a great number of the crowd dispersed but several remained near the chapel door, and had the satisfaction ultimately of hearing "a manifestation." Just as the congregation had risen to disperse, and while some of them were descending the staircase leading to the door, one of the "prophets', (Mr. Carlyle, we presume) was suddenly seized with utterance, and gave a startling yell at the back of the door. The door-keepers outside trembled and the strangers near them stood amazed, while the oracle proceeded as follows, in a loud screeching voice:—"Thus saith the Lord, there is a conspiracy among ye! There is a conspiracy among ye! Ye have conspired to exclude from this congregation the prophets of the Lord! Ye have conspired to exclude Carlyle and Anderson the Lord's prophets! There is darkness coming upon ye! There is darkness coming upon the land! Repent ye, repent ye, before the Lord smite the earth with his thunderbolt! Ye adulterers and adultresses repent and turn to the Lord, lest he destroy you all!' Immediately after this farrago the door was opened, and the congregation came out. Query—Is it legal to preach with closed doors?—*Scotsman.*

The manifestations are carried to such a height in Edinburgh, that Mr. Tait was last Sunday obliged to hang out a placard that no strangers would be admitted into his chapel, and also to have a number of policemen present to preserve the peace. About 6 o'clock the same evening Messrs. Anderson and Carlyle were seen walking towards Leith, and whenever they met a group or an individual they accosted them in some such language as this;—"Obey your master"—"Fear God"—"The end of all things is at hand"—"The day of God's judgment is come." After uttering these exclamations Anderson declared that if they would not hear him "he would speak to the stones and the walls, for he was a prophet sent from God to proclaim that the hour of his judgment was come." He then dashed into a Sunday school, where with the most violent gesticulations, and in the most unearthly tones, he exclaimed "Fear God," &c. The children shrieked with affright, and the master fell down in his chair. Carlyle, on reaching the drawbridge, commenced a sermon in his usual style, but was often interrupted by the manifestations of Anderson. They at length shrieked aloud "Ye will not hear God's word!" and shook off the dust of their feet and departed.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE LATE RICHARD HEBER, ESQ.

We have been so much gratified, (says a writer in the *Scots Times*) by the following sketch from the pen of an "An old book Collector," of one of the most eminent bibliomanists of our day, that we cannot transfer it to our columns without adding also *our own few last words.* And we have a sort of diploma for thus indulging over fancy, for we too have been victims of the Bibliomania, and have spent more time and money under its all-powerful attacks than we care to confess. Rare and early editions, large paper, fine paper, coloured paper, uncut, and illustrated copies; binding in all its varieties, from the old rich Grolier to the modern Montague, have all had a due share of our attention, and we lament to add, rather an undue share of our guineas. Hence, like old fox-hunters, who are started by the sound of the horn, and who revel in imagination in the pleasures of the chase, though they may not participate in its toils as in days of yore, Heber's name has acted as a talisman and drawn forth many of our old feelings, and some too of our wonted desires. During our whole bibliomaniacal career, he was almost the Lord Paramount, and certainly the most deadly of all antagonists.—Price scared him not—it was enough that he desiderated the copy. Often did we wonder where he could *store* the immense numbers of books which he annually purchased, but a visit to a few only of the houses filled with them in London at once satisfied us. There we found cart-loads in presses, on the floors, and even on the stair-cases. And in three at least of the continental states he has houses filled in a similar manner. Nearly thirty years ago he appeared in Edinburgh, called on the late celeberated Archibald Constable engaged a hackney-coach for their joint use and by the aid of the Edinburgh bookseller as a pioneer, he visited every one of the old book-shops and stalls of our metropolis, and purchased every thing that he fancied rare or valuable. To some shops he paid repeated visits, and on each occasion transferred to the hackney-coach as many volumes as the vehicle could contain. Soon, however, he deposited his treasures in Constable's premises, and set out again to fill the coach in a similar manner. In this way he employed a week in Edinburgh and at the end of it, his purchases were conveyed on ten or twelve carts, to be shipped from Leith to London. Few knew at the time what literary whale had thus appeared in our hemisphere, to swallow the tomes accounted rare and curious; but many luckless bibliographer felt the consequences afterwards, in increased prices and greater rarity of books. But if this appetite for acquisition was voracious his generosity in the use of his treasures was princely. No scholar, no author of the slightest reputation, ever found him unwilling to search and convey information, or even to lend his books; and his knowledge of their contents was far more extensive than could have been supposed, from the time he spent in their collection.—*Greenock Advertiser, Oct.* 24.

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HOWITT'S HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT.

A SINGULAR work to be written by a Friend, and that Friend too the author of the *Book of the Seasons*! It is observed of very mild people, that when really excited, their passion is the most towering; and thus, we suppose, when the quiet and nature-loving William Howitt turned over the pages of history, and saw all the bloody rites which ignorance and superstition practised—all the exactions which human cupidity enforced from human weakness and fear—when he saw power and craft taking advantage, as they always did and always will do, of weakness and stupidity, and making religion the stalking horse for their practices—his humanity shuddered at the sight, and zeal getting the better of discretion, he determined to tell his feelings to the world: and hence, perhaps, A *Popular History of Priestcraft in all Ages and Nations*.

The execution of the work is very good. It is not a mere compilation, but the result of much reading and research; and is written throughout with great freedom and facility of style. We will select two passages. The first (chiefly a translation by Warburton from an older writer) describes the ceremony of an initiation, into the Mysteries of Heathensim.

Nothing can be conceived more solemn than the rites of initiation into the greater mysteries, as described by Apuleius and Dion Chrysostome, who had both gone through the awful ceremony; nothing more tremendous than the scenery exhibited before the eyes of the terrified aspirant. After entering the grand vestibule of the mystic shrine, he was led by the hierophant, amid surrounding darkness and incumbent horrors, through all those extended aisles, winding avennes, and gloomy adyta, equally belonging to the mystic temples of Egypt, Eleusis, and India. "It was," says Stobæus, as quoted by Warburton, in his Divine Legation of Moses, "a wide and fearful march through night and darkness. Presently the ground began to rock beneath his feet, the whole temple trembled, and strange and dreadful voices were heard through the midnight silence. To these succeeded other louder and more terrific noises, resembling thunder; while quick and vivid flashes of lightning darted through the cavern, displaying to his view many ghastly sights and hideous spectres, emblematical of the various vices, diseases, infirmities, and calamities, incident to that state of terrestrial bondage from which his struggling soul was now going to emerge, as well as of horrors and penal torments of the guilty in a future state. The temple of the Cecropian goddess roared from its inmost recessess; the holy torches of Eleusis were waved on high by mimic furies; the snakes of Triptolemus hissed a loud defiance; and the howling of the infernal dogs resounded through the awful gloom, which resembled the malignant and imperfect light of the moon when partially obscured by clouds. At this period, all the pageants of vulgar idolatry—all the train of gods, supernal and infernal—passed in awful succession before him; and a hymn, called the Theology of Idols, recounting the genealogy and functions of each, was sung: afterwards the whole fabulous detail was solemnly recanted by the mystagogue: a divine hymn, in honour of Eternal and Immutable Truth, was chaunted, and the profunder mysteries commenced. And now, arrived on the verge of death and initiation, every thing wears a dreadful aspect; it is all horror, trembling, and astonishment. An icy chilliness seizes his limbs; a copious dew, like the damp of real death, bathes his temples; he staggers, and his senses begin to fail; when the scene is of a sudden changed, and the doors of the interior and splendidly illuminated temple are thrown wide open. A miraculous and divine light discloses itself, and shining plains and flowering meadows open on all hands before him. 'Accessi confinium mortis,' says Apuleius, 'et calcato Proserpinæ limine per omnia vectus elementa remavi; nocte medio, SOLEM candido coruscantem lumine.' Arrived at the bourn of mortality, after having trod the gloomy threshold of Proserpine, I passed rapidly through all the surrounding elements, and, at deep midnight, beheld the sun shining in meridian splendour. The clouds of mental error and the shades of real darkness being now alike dissipated, both the soul and the body of the initiated experienced a delightful viscissitude; and, while the latter, purified with lustrations, bounded in a blaze of glory, the former dissolved in a tide of overwhelming transport. At that period of virtuous and triumphant exultation, according to the divine Plato, they saw celestial beauty in all the dazzling radiance of its perfection; when, joining with the glorified chorus, they were admitted to the *beatific vision*, and were initiated into the most blessed of all mysteries."

The second is in a different vein. It is from the chapter entitled "Confirmation;" and it is curious how the natural habits and tastes of the man overpower the philosophy of the author. If the fate of the Church depended upon William Howitt, the picturesque parsonage-houses of its ministers might avert or retard its doom.

As you approach the great church, the bustle becomes every moment more conspicuous. The clergy are walking in the direction in their black gowns; groups of the families of the country clergy strike your eyes; venerable old figures, with their sleek and ruddy faces—their black silk stockings glistening beneath their gowns, their canonical hats set most becomingly above—are walking on, the very images of happiness, with their wives, hanging on their arms, and followed by lovely, genteel girls, and graceful growing lads. As the rustics' aspects brought all the spirit of the cottage and the farm to your imagination, these bring all that of the village parsonage. You are transported in a moment to the most perfect little paradises which are to be found in the world—the country dwellings of the English clergy. Those sweet spots, so exactly formed for the *otium cum dignitate*. Those medium abodes, betwixt the rudeness and vexations of poverty, and the cumbrous state of aristocratic opulence. Those lovely and picturesque houses, built of all orders and all fashions, yet preserving the one definite, uniform character, of the comfortable, the pretensionless, and the accordant with the scenery in which they are placed: houses, some of old, framed timber, up which the pear and the apricot, the pyracantha and the vine clamber; or of old, grey, substantial stone; or of more modern villa-architecture, with their roofs which, whether of thatch or slate or native grey-stone, are seen thickly screened from the north, and often find surmounted, to the delighted eye, with noble trees; with their broad bay windows, which bring all the sunny glow of the south, at will, into the house; and around which the rose and jasmine breathe their delicious odours. Those sweet abodes, surrounded by their bowery, shady, aromatic shrubberies, and pleasant old-fashioned glebe-crofts—homes in which under the influence of a wise, good heart, and a good system, domestic happiness may be enjoyed to its highest conception, and whence piety, and cultivation, and health and comfort, and a thousand blessings to the poor, may spread through the surrounding neighbourhood. Such are the abodes brought before your minds by the sight of the country clergy; such are thousands of their dwellings, scattered through this great and beneficient country,—in its villages and hidden nooks of scattered population,—amid its wild mountains, and along its wilder coast;—endowed by the laws with earthly plenty, and invested by the bright heaven, and its attendant seasons, with the freshest sunshine, the sweetest dews; the most grateful solitude and balmy seclusion.—*Spectator, September* 28.

MISCELLANEA.

The Hon. Henry Wellesley, son of Lord Cowley, is about to be married to the Hon. Olivia Cecilia de Ross, maid of honour to the Queen. Her Majesty furnishes the bride's outfit, and after the marriage, Mr. Wellesley proceeds to Stutgardt, where he is appointed Secretary of Legation.

The Duke of Wellington is still at Walmer. The papers are determined to marry his grace immediately. They have made a duchess of Miss Micklesthwaite. We notice the assertion, in order to contradict it. At present the papers receive the duke's attentions on the part of another lady, who very probably knows no more about the matter than they who write of it, to instruct the world.

On Monday Viscount Althorp arrived at his residence in Downing-street from his seat in Yorkshire. The proceedings of some of the metropolitan parishes, in respect to the assessed taxes, is supposed to be connected with his lordship's return so early in the shooting season. Earl Grey, who with his countess and family have been at Howick Hall during the last month, is expected to arrive from the north in a few days: his lordship's arrival will be the signal for the cabinet ministers to reassemble. Lord Auckland is expected by the next Dutch steam-boat from Rotterdam. Mr. C. Grant will likewise return from his continental trip in the course of the week.

ESQUIRES AND GENTLEMEN.—On Friday a return was made at Chelmsford by the overseers of the Jury Lists in the different parishes, and a long discussion took place as to who were in reality "Esquires," many persons being described by that title. The Bench said Esquire was as much a title of honour as Baron or Knight. Blackstone, Burn, and other authorities, were referred to, and the Bench said it seemed to be a general opinion that property to the amount of 300*l.* or 500*l.* a year would confer the title, but this was a mistake. No property, however large, would confer it. They therefore would give the parties notice that, if they did not appear on Tuesday, and show cause to the contrary, the Esquire would be struck out. No one appeared, and the Esquire was accordingly struck out, the word "Gentleman" being substituted.—*Colchester Gazette.*

MARRIAGE BY ARTICLES.—It is said that no less a sum than 3000*l.* will be saved by Earl Cowper in consequence of the marriage of Lord Fordwich with Lady Georgiana de Grey by articles instead of settlements. Lord Brougham's new bill will shortly come into operation, until when, the marrige settlements are postponed with this view.

MARRIAGE IN TURKISH HIGH LIFE.—Preparations are going forward at Constantinople for the marriage of Sultana Salyha, eldest daughter of the Sultan, now twenty-two years old, to Hahil Pacha, one of the imperial favourites. This young man was originally a slave; but having taken the fancy of the Seraskier Pacha, was afterwards his adopted son, and being presented to the Sultan, became a pacha, ambassador at St. Petersburg, and is now Master of the Ordnance. He was last year Capudan Pacha, or Lord High Admiral, when his cowardice and incapacity prevented the capture of a great part of the Egyptian fleet. It is a dangerous honour to be husband of any branch of the Sultan's family, for if the lady become dissatisfied, she can soon procure a new one on the removal of the head of the first. There are odd descriptions given of the courtship, such as the lady drawing her dagger and threatening her wooer for his insolence in asking the hand of a descendant of the prophet, when she is to be appeased by the presentation of a Hatti-Scheriff of the Sultan warranting the act. However, on all future occasions, he must carry her slippers, and ask her leave to enter the room where she sits, and obtain her permission to sit down, and he must creep into the nuptial bed from the foot. He is to have no other wife in her palace; all preceding ones are divorced, and all concubines are dismissed prior to the marriage. A palace is now preparing on the Bosphorus for the "happy pair," where they are to live one month together, and then the husband is to go to a distant employment, and the lady becomes emancipated from father and husband's power.—*Atlas, Oct.* 13.

The last letters received from America by Mr. Kemble's friends stated that Pierce Butler, Esq. of Philadelphia, was the gentleman to whom Miss Fanny Kemble was to be married Mr. Kemble's family remaining in this country are to depart immed'ately for the United States.

Interment of the Rajah Rammohun Roy.—The mortal remains of this distinguished and extraordinary Brahmin were interred at two o'clock, on Friday, in the place selected for them,—a retired spot in a shrubery, beneath some lofty elms, near the lawn at Stapleton Grove. His son, Rajah Ram Roy, a circle of about twenty attached and admiring friends, of various religious persuasions, and the Rajah's two Hindoo servants, with no funeral honours but those which respect and sorrow supplied, followed the body along the garden and witnessed its being placed in the tomb assigned for it. The interment took place in solemn silence. All who were engaged in this tribute of respect were deeply affected by the impressive and mournful scene, and regarded the ground that contained the remains of one so honoured and revered, as hollowed by the sacred deposit.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

A SPANISH ASSASSIN—The following atrocious attempt at assassination, which has unaccountably been overlooked by the press, was made on Friday last, in great Eastcheap, in the open day;—At about half-past 1 o'clock a man who sells ginger-beer at the corner of the above street, leading to London-bridge, observing a scuffle between two gentlemen, apparently foreigners, went up to part them, but before he had time to do so, one of them had stabbed the other in the lower part of the back, just over the kidney; with a stiletto, on withdrawing which from the wound the assailant repeated the stroke, first in the angle of the chin, and afterwards on the head. Immediately on being parted from his victim the assassin took to his heels down Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, but being closely pursued he threw away his stiletto, which was picked up by a boy at the moment that Mr. Athill, a clerk in the house of Sheriff Pirie and Co., of Freeman's-court, Cornhill, seized him. Further assistance being obtained, he was conveyed to the Mansion-house, where he gave his name Gregorio Guinea, a Spanish refugee, residing for some time in the metropolis. The important case of the British leaf seizure being before his Lordship, and the wounded man not being present, he was consigned to the Compter. On subsequent inquiry it was discovered that the victim of the above horrible attempt, whose name is Dominico Ruiz de la Vega, had been passing quietly along, when the villain, without the least immediate provocation, came softly behind him, and plunged the stiletto, which he had concealed in the sleeve of his coat, into his body. There had been an old quarrel between them, it seems, the result of which was the assassin had been bound over to keep the peace towards Don Ruiz; in default of which he had been sent to prison for two months, and it was in consequence of this imprisonment than the above-recited specimen of Spanish vengeance took place in the streets of the British metropolis. Don Ruiz, on being freed from his assassin, as well as he was able fled down Cannon-street, until by loss of blood he became so weak that he could proceed no further, when, luckily, Merrilies the street-keeper of Walbrook Ward, caught him in his arms, and proceeded with him instantly to the house of Mr. Smith, surgeon, at the corner of College-hill, from whom he received the most ready professional assistance. He was soon afterwards conveyed home to Symond's-wharf, Tooley-street, where he now lies in a very dangerous state.—*Morning paper.*

Mr. J. Dennison, M. P., the brother of Lady Conyngham, has purchased the whole of the Marquis Anglesey's Dorsetshire property, amounting to 9,000*l.* per annum.

Race between Revolution and Pestilence.—At the Carlisle Races the other day, and in that for the *Members'* Plate, the horses that started were appropriately named *Pestilence* and *Revolution*—the former wining. Sir James Graham reading the result is said to have remarked with reference to the above names, that they put him in mind of the Reform Bill and the Cholera Morbus, and that he was sure, in the long race for human mischief, the former would beat the latter—*Age.*

Consular Expenditure.—The grand total of the expenses of the British Consular Service for 1834 is for Consuls for Europe and America, £50,875; for Consuls for Turkey, Greece, and Asia £11,000 and £9,000 for Consuls in Africa, forming altogether the amount of nearly £71,000.

The Tallow Monopolists Floored.—The great tallow speculation, the papers say, carrying on for some time past in the City, is likely to end in a heavy loss. We are not sorry to hear this—the monopolists wanted to *dip* their fingers into the pockets of the public, but the parties could not *mould* one another to their nefarious purposes. So they all got to "sixes and sevens."

Advice to a gentleman of some property, who has recently become a partner with a Jew Billbroker:—

My dear THACKERY, take care of your whackery,
Or all your girmcrackery may end in nackery.

Married.—On the 25th ult. at St. Mary's Islington, Francis Budd, Esq. Mary Ann Little:—

Though autumn's come, this *Budd's* of use,
And blooms as if 'twere noon;
And *nine* months hence it may produce
A LITTLE *Budd*—in June,

Love and Marriage.—"It seems to me," said Effie, "that though God has kindly given this token of blessedness to all,—or to so many that we may nearly say all,—without distinction of great or humble, rich or poor,—the great and the lowly use themselves to the opposite faults. The great do not seem to think it the most natural thing to marry where they first love; and the lowly are too ready to love. That is because 'the great have too many things to look to besides love; and the lowly have too few. The rich have their lighted palaces to bask in, as well as the sunshine; and they must have a host of admirers, as well as one bosom friend. And when the poor man finds that there is one bliss that no power earth can shut him out from, and one that drives out all evils for the time—one that makes him forget the noonday heats, and one that tempers the keen north wind, and makes him walk at his full height when his superiors lounge past him in the streets—no wonder he is eager to meet it, and jogs the time-glass to make it come at the soonest. If such a man is imprudent, I had rather be he than one that first let it slip through cowardice, and would then bring it back to gratify his low ambition."—*Miss Martineau's Tale of the Tyne.*

Defence of Bad Spelling.—You need not be concerned, in writing to me, about your bad spelling for in my opinion, as our alphabet now stands, the bad spelling, or what is called so, is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters and of the words. To give you an instance. A gentleman received a letter, in which were these words —"*Not finding Brown at home, I delivered your mesege to his yf.*" The gentleman finding it bad spelling, and therefore not very intelligible, called his lady to help him to read it. Between them they picked out the meaning of all but the *yf* which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chambermaid, because Betty says she has the best knack of reading bad spelling of any one I know. Betty came, and surprised that neither sir nor madam could tell what *yf* was. "Why," says she, "*yf* spells wife—what else can it spell?" And, indeed, it is a much better, as well as a shorter method of spelling *wife* than *Double-you, i, f, e*, which in reality spells *Double-yi-fe.*

For the last four months the number of passports of persons arriving from England, signed at the English Embassy, has been daily, on an average, 60. Hence it appears that 1,800 English families, or individuals, visit France every month.—*French Paper.*

Public Committees.—During the past session there was paid by the public for twelve select committees of the House of Commons L. 5,550 15s 8d; the number of witnesses was 366, and the average payment to each L. 15 2s 6d. The Warwick borough inquiry had 52 witnesses, and cost L. 1,099 11s 2. The greatest average payment, L.31 1s 10d, to the witnesses in the Carrickfergus In... Five of the committees were upon bribery c... elections; the remainder on various subjects. Hertford Inquiry cost only L.21 9s; the C... Ports Pilots committee L 99, in which case average payment to witnesses was only L.24 14... each.

Diplomatic Service Abroad.—The expense in 1830 was L.391,454; in 1831, L.325,618; in 1832, L.335,646. The Consular establishment cost, in 1830, L.68,657; in 1831, L.62,221; and in 1832, L.80,763. The pensions to retired ministers made in 1830, L.56,810; in 1831, L.51,228; in 1832, L. 51,853.

The will and three codicils of the Right Honourable George Granville Leveson Gower, Duke of Sutherland, has been proved by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oath of his eldest son, the present Duke, who is the sole executor. The personal effects of the Noble Duke have been sworn as amounting to more than one million sterling. Therefore, in conformity with the act of Parliament regulating the probate and administration duties, the maximum being on... million, all sums beyond that amount are not subject to probate duty. Within the last few years there have been several instances in which a large property has escaped without being subject to this tax. For instance the late Mr. Rundell died worth about £1,200,000 personal property, but the representatives only paid duty upon one million; and the property of the late Sir Robert Peel was similarly situated. After providing for the Dowager Duchess and the other parts of his family, together with his servants, his Grace bequeaths the residue of his estate to his eldest son, the present Duke. York House, the property of his Grace, is entailed upon the Marquis of Stafford, his grandson.

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—An Irish Correspondent in The Times gives the following description of the new Lord Lieutenant:—"As far as Lord Wellesley has yet appeared in public he has proved himself to be an eloquent actor, an imposing mouth-piece for Mr. Littleton; and he would become a still more effective one if he would get an entire set of teeth from Brophy, who actually remade Lord Anglesey's mouth, and enabled him to harrangue on the 28th in the Castle-yard with ease and accuracy of pronunciation. A Governor in Ireland gains nothing by inspiring the sentiment of pity. He also needs a footstool to the throne very much, for his legs actually dangle in the chair that Lord Whitworth used to sit in with such a grace. He also rouges too palpably for effect, with such a voice and with such few white hairs. These would be trifles to other men, but they are of consequence to any one in the situation of Lord Wellesley; who candidly avows himself so sensitive to praise and blame, and set down as he is amongst a people so susceptible of the ridiculous, and whose best impulses are often checked by the power of ridicule in their associates."

We *(Standard)* copy the following melancholy account from the Egyptian Moniteur:—

"A letter from the vice consul at Jaffa, addressed to the consul general of Spain at Alexandria, states, that on the 12th July last, Isidore Bagnal, Procureur of Spain at Jerusalem, with five of the religious order, all Spaniards, and several other passengers embarked on board a Turkish gedette bound to Alexandria. The crew of this vesse was composed of the captain, four Turkish sailors and four Greeks; owing to adverse winds, the ship was obliged to put into Farnagusta, in the islan... Cyprus, and on the following night they put to se... again. The Greek sailors had a quarrel with the captain and formed a plot to murder him, with the passengers, which they put into execution about twelve o'clock at night; when finding the whole of the ship's company sound asleep, they armed themselves; and two other Greeks who were hid in the ship joining them, they commenced by murdering the captain first, and afterwards vented their rage on the passengers, all of whom they put to death. Two of the Turkish sailors, who were not mortally wounded, succeeded in hiding themselves in a corner of the ship; and after the Greeks had plundered the murdered bodies, and thrown them into the sea, they took to the ship's boat with the valuables. The two Turkish wounded sailors finding that all was quiet, came out of their hiding-place, and succeeded, with much difficulty, in steering the vessel to Cyprus, and informed the Governor of the melancholy event. The number of victims consisted of 16 persons. The Governor immediately sent in search of the assassins."—*Standard, Oct.* 23.

LIBEL ON A LADY OF TITLE.—At the Cork Sessions, last week, Robert Millikin was indicted for having libelled Lady Anna Matilda de Burgh in a paper called "The Freeholder," as follows:—"Mr. Freeholder—How have you fulfilled your duty to the public, in restraining vice, while the lady of a Baronet is suffered to riot in an infamous intimacy with a chap, who, under the cloak of relationship, puts even her own servant to the blush by repeated acts of indecency? I pray you look to this. Paul Pry."—R. Lane, Esq., Stamp-distributor, H. Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., a nephew of Sir John de Burgh, Bart., a cousin to the lady in question, and the person alluded to in the paragraph, and John Russol, proprietor of "The Freeholder," gave evidence. It appeared in the course of the trial, that further insinuations against the character of the lady were continued in Nos. 6 and 10 of the same publication, the original letter having appeared in No. 5.—The Jury found a verdict of Guilty. Sentence postponed.

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